

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVII.—NEW SERIES, No. 597.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1857.

PRICE UNSTAMPED 6d.
STAMPED 6d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.
PATRON—H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.

Next Monday Evening, the 13th, at Eight, GRAND CONCERT. Vocalists: Madame WILBERT, Miss HEMMING, and a Debut of a NEW TENOR, Mr. ANTONIO BLACKER; also, The SPECIAL VIOLIN PERFORMANCES, by the BROTHERS ALFRED and HENRY HOLMES, who have just returned from VIENNA.—Dr. SPOHR, in a letter to the COURT at GOTHA, declares their PERFORMANCES to be the HIGHEST achievements of ART.—HERR GANZ will preside at the Piano, and Mr. H. Delaplace's CHOIR will sing Selections from Mendelssohn.

During PASSION WEEK the BROTHERS HOLMES (who have received a most enthusiastic reception) will perform every Evening at Eight.

Mr. PEPPER will Lecture daily, at Two and a Quarter past Seven, "ON ELEMENTARY ASTRONOMY."

Mr. JAMES, the most original of VENTRILOQUISTS, daily, at Half-past Three and Nine; and the highly artistic DIS-SOLVING VIEWS, with description by Mr. L. BUCKINGHAM, daily, at Half-past Four and Half-past Nine.

Admission to the whole, 1s.

KEY'S PARIS and the PARISIANS.—St. Cloud—Versailles—Baden, &c. Caricature—Piano—Rough Sketches. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Evenings, at Eight; Tuesday and Saturday Mornings, at Three. Seats, 1s.; Stalls, 2s. 21, Saville-row, Regent-street, facing New Burlington-street.

THE ANNIVERSARY SERVICES at KINGS-GATE-STREET CHAPEL, HOLBORN, will be continued as follows: SUNDAY, April 12, at Eleven, Rev. F. WILLS, Pastor. Afternoon, at Three, Rev. H. G. GUINNESS. Evening, at Half-past Six, Rev. L. HERSHELL. WEDNESDAY, April 15, Evening, at Seven, Rev. W. BROCK.

BRITISH SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL AMONG THE JEWS. On MONDAY EVENING, April 13th, the ANNUAL SERMON will be preached (D.V.) in the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, RIVER TERRACE, ISLINGTON (Rev. Dr. Weir's), by the Rev. THOMAS M'CRIE, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Theology in the English Presbyterian College. To commence at Seven o'clock.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN who has had Twelve Years' Experience in the Trade a SITUATION as LEADING HAND. Thoroughly understands his business. Good References. Age Twenty-eight. Address, M. B., City News Rooms, Cheapside. E.C.

TO GROCERS.—WANTED a SITUATION as ASSISTANT in a Wholesale or Retail Grocery Establishment. Good Character, Age Twenty-one. Six years in the Trade. Apply, A. S., Mr. Butler, Kelvedon, Essex.

WANTED—An Experienced CUTTER, in a Woollen Drapery and Tailoring Establishment. Unexceptional reference required as to ability and character. Apply, D. Woodroffe, Rugeley, Staffordshire.

TO BUTCHERS, PORK BUTCHERS, and OTHERS.—Mr. PEAKE has peremptory orders TO DISPOSE OF IMMEDIATELY an old-established business in the above line—near London. The premises held on lease. Entrance moderate, with every convenience. Apply, 44, Tooley-street, Southwark.

BRITISH SCHOOLS.—A Certificated MASTER wishes a RE-ENGAGEMENT. First Class Testimonials. Address, B. A., 14, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, London. W.C.

WANTED—A RE-ENGAGEMENT as TUTOR in a Family or a School, by a YOUNG MAN, nearly Twenty years of age, who has had nearly four years' experience in Tuition. He teaches English and French thoroughly. Latin, through Caesar, Sallust, &c. Greek, part of Homer's Iliad, &c.; Arithmetic, both Slate and Mental, thoroughly; Algebra through Quadratics; Euclid, bks. 1, 2, 3, &c. Address, pre-paid, A. B. C., Prospect House, Driffield, Yorkshire.

GNOLL COLLEGE (Scientific and Practical). RESIDENT PROFESSORS WANTED, for the following Chairs: Mathematics, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, Natural History, Human History, Design. Salary 500l. per annum. Prospectuses forwarded on application to Wm. Bullock Webster, Esq., Gnoll Castle, Neath, South Wales.

A WIDOW LADY, a Member of a Congregational Church, is anxious to TRAIN and EDUCATE with a pair of her own family. Communications to be addressed to A. A., Post-office, Farnham, Hants.

REMUNERATIVE EMPLOYMENT.—Persons in search of Employment may hear of such, by fillings to Three Pounds weekly may be realised in town, country, and by either sex—station in life immaterial—by sending twelve stamps, with a directed stamped envelope, to HENRY JOHNSON, 29, North-street, Cambridge-heath, Hackney, London.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, in a GENERAL DRAPERY TRADE in the Country, a YOUNG MAN, of good address, as ASSISTANT. Dissenter preferred. Apply, stating Age, Salary, and Reference, to Richard Whibley, Sittingbourne, Kent.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, a YOUNG MAN of active, industrious habits, for a respectable trade in a country town.

Apply, stating age, salary, and number of years in the trade, to James Chandler, Odham, Hants.

WANTED—A Respectable, and well-educated YOUTH, as APPRENTICE to a CHEMIST and DRUGGIST, in a business well established in a Market Town; he would be able to obtain a thorough knowledge of the trade, and meet with a comfortable home.

Apply to T. Gravett, Chemist, East Grinstead, Sussex.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED, a well-educated YOUTH, as an APPRENTICE to the BOOKSELLING, PRINTING, and STATIONERY BUSINESS. A Premium required.

Apply to Piper and Ellis, 139 and 140, High-street, Southampton.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, a YOUNG MAN, of good character and persevering business abilities.

Apply, stating age, salary, &c., to M. A. Fountain, Ealing, Middlesex.

GOVERNESS WANTED, at Midsummer next, to INSTRUCT THREE CHILDREN, under Nine years of age, in English, Music, and Drawing, and to take charge of their Wardrobes.

Apply to Mrs. Stafford, Stoneycote Grove, Leicester.

MEDICAL PUPIL WANTED, by the Surgeon to a Public Dispensary and Lying-in Charity, offering unusual opportunities.

Address, Wm. Legge, Surgeon, &c., Wiveliscombe, Somerset.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL.

Parents requiring a Home for their Sons while attending the above School would find it at the Advertiser's. His house is very healthfully situated about a quarter of a mile from the town, overlooking Wimbledon Park. References on application. J. T., Post-office, Wandsworth.

WHAT WILL THIS COST TO PRINT? is often a thought passing through the minds of literary and public characters, and persons of benevolent feelings. Apply as under, and you will receive every information required.

RICHARD BARRETT, MARK LANE, LONDON.

Established 25 Years.

ORPHAN WORKING-SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK HILL.

APRIL ELECTION.—FOURTH APPLICATION.

Messrs. Farmer and Gorbell, while expressing their thanks to those friends who have assisted them at the former Elections on behalf of SAMUEL ROBERT JACKSON, beg most respectfully and earnestly to solicit on his behalf a continuance of that support at the ensuing Election.

Proxies will be most thankfully received by them at Nos. 92 and 93, St. John-street, Clerkenwell.

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL, PECKHAM,

LONDON (S.E.); is adapted for First-class Mercantile Instruction. Every Pupil is, as far as possible, well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and taught to be quick at Accounts; while the Modern Languages, Chemistry, and Mechanics, are also liberally provided for. Terms, Forty Guineas; above the age of Fifteen, Fifty. No extras whatever. Reference given to leading Firms, Scotch and English.

J. YEATS, F.R.G.S., Principal.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

PRINCIPAL—Mr. T. GROSVENOR, L.C.P.

The subjects of Study are those which are essential to a sound and liberal education. The moral and religious training of the Pupils is watched over with unwearied solicitude. The domestic arrangements are such as to afford the comforts and happiness of home.

Prospectuses will be forwarded, on application to Mr. Grosvenor, Albion-road, St. John's wood.

EDUCATION, LONDON.

Parents seeking superior intellectual cultivation for their daughters, combined with earnest prayerful effort for their spiritual progress, may be supplied with a prospectus stating terms, which are moderate, with a list of first-class Masters in attendance, and with references of the most satisfactory character, by applying to H. V., Post-office, Ladbrook Grove, Notting-hill, London. In addition to the daily careful schoolroom training, the Sabbath teachings of one of the most earnest Evangelical Ministers in London is enjoyed—a Minister whose efforts have for many years been peculiarly blessed and useful to the young.

CLIFF HOUSE SCHOOL, HOVE, BRIGHTON.

Into this School, under the care of Rev. JAS. GROSVENOR, YOUNG GENTLEMEN are received as RESIDENT PUPILS. The House and School Premises stand in their own Grounds, and are admirably adapted to their present use. They immediately front the Sea; and, on medical testimony, are situated in the very healthiest part of Brighton.

References may be made to Rev. J. N. Goulty, Brighton; Rev. A. Foyster, Cuckfield, Sussex; Rev. J. C. Harrison, London; Rev. C. H. Howell, Finchley; Rev. H. Batchelor, Sheffield; Rev. T. Adams, Stone, Staffordshire; and Rev. H. Davies, Lavenham, Suffolk.

Prospectuses forwarded, on application, addressed as above.

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, and COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, THE VALE, RAMSGATE.

Mr. JACKSON, for eleven years Conductor and Principal of the Academy, Witham, Essex, begs to intimate that it is his intention shortly to OPEN a SCHOOL at Ramsgate, where he has secured a very eligible house and premises. He has confidence in appealing to the results of his former labours. The system pursued in his new establishment will continue substantially the same, with such improvements as have suggested themselves during his residence in France and Germany, whose educational institutions and systems he examined with care. His system, in addition to sound intellectual culture and discipline, gives special attention to the religious and moral principles and habits—to the health, domestic comfort, and happiness of the Pupils. The pleasantness and salubrity of Ramsgate, its facility of access, and the excellent situation of the house, combine, with the system pursued, to render this Establishment well worthy the attention of parents who desire for their children a complete and liberal education. A prospectus, containing further particulars, may be had on application. Reference is kindly permitted to the Rev. H. J. Bevis, Ramsgate; Thos. Phillips, Esq., Bank of England; R. W. Dixon, Esq., Wickham, Witham; David Stow, Esq., Glasgow; and many other educationists, ministers, and parents of former pupils.

BANK OF DEPOSIT,
3, PAUL MALL EAST, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844.

Parties desirous of Investing Money are requested to examine the Plan of the BANK OF DEPOSIT.

Prospectuses and Forms for opening accounts sent free on application.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK ASSOCIATION (Limited), 50, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY.

Open daily, Ten till Four; also Tuesdays and Saturdays, Six till Eight. Interest on Deposits 3½ per cent.

TRUSTEES.

HENRY HALL DARE, Esq., 90, Elbury-street.
FREDERIC DOULTON, Esq., Lambeth, and Manor House, Dulwich Common.

JOHN WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, Esq., 8, Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

RESIDENT DIRECTOR.—J. BEAUMONT HAWKINS, B.A.

THE CAMBRIAN and UNIVERSAL LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital 100,000l. Established 1849.

OFFICE, 27, GRESHAM-STREET.

Agencies in the principal towns of England and Wales. This office offers the benefit of insurance in all its branches, and is highly eligible for every description of life assurance.

A new and most important feature entirely originating with this Company, viz., Marriage Dowries, Life Assurance, and Deferred Annuities, included in one policy.

Rates of Premium moderate. Annuities granted. Family endowments. Loans on personal and other securities.

Forms of proposal and every information may be obtained on application. By order,

ALFRED MELHADO, Manager.

THE NATIONAL NEWSPAPER LEAGUE

COMPANY (Limited).—AGENTS are WANTED in all parts of the kingdom to promote the interests of this Company. Eleven hundred Shareholders are already enrolled, and upwards of 31,000l. of stock subscribed. Ministers and intelligent laymen who are actively engaged in works of Christian benevolence, will find this Agency consistent and compatible with their other pursuits. No risks.

Applications (with references) to be made to the Secretary, 25, Ludgate hill, London, (E.C.)

AFTON HOUSE BOARDING SCHOOL,
COLEBROOKE ROW, ISLINGTON, LONDON, (N.)

PRINCIPAL—Mr. R. ELLIOTT.

HEAD MASTER—Mr. H. JONES, of Queen's College, Cambridge.

The Course of Instruction at this Establishment is such as to qualify the Pupil, on his leaving School, either for the pursuit of Professional Studies, or for entrance upon Mercantile Life. It includes Reading, Writing, the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Mathematics, Drawing, Ancient and English History, Geography, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Gymnastics, and Drilling; and every branch of a complete English education.

The School is conducted, in every department, on the most approved principles, the most assiduous attention being given to the health, comfort, and advancement of the Pupils. Every Pupil has a separate bed; the diet is on the most liberal scale; and the Masters employed are both eminent in scholarship and experienced in tuition.

Family worship is regularly maintained; and religious instruction, chiefly of a Biblical character, forms a part of the daily work of each class.

The premises are very spacious, and most healthily and pleasantly situated; the rooms large and well ventilated; the playground extensive; and the domestic arrangements under the immediate superintendence of Mrs. and the Misses Elliott.

A limited number only received; and no Day Pupils. Inclusive Terms, 50l. per annum. Launder, 10. 1s. per quarter.

References: Lieut. J. Blackmore, R.N., 13, Mocklenburg-square, London (W.C.); W. Brannston, Esq., 9, Bloomfield-terrace, Harrow-road, London (W.); Dr. F. W. Fogarty, 15, Percy-circus, Pentonville, London (W.C.); the Rev. Joseph Haslegrave, M.A., 18, Colebrooke-row, Islington, London (N.); Wm. Huggins, Esq., Solicitor, Exeter; James Marchant, Esq., M.P., Victoria Park, Manchester; Henry Lord, Esq., 112, Bishopsgate-street Within, London (E.C.); the Rev. Dr. Liddell, 12, Isabel-place, Kennington, London (S.); the Rev. Joseph Parker, Banbury, Oxon; William Smith, Esq., Oakley-square, Chelsea, London (S.W.); Dr. G. L. Thompson, East Woodhay, Newbury; J. Knight Worcester, Esq., 22, Chancery-lane, London (E.C.)

Prospectuses on application.

THE BLESSINGS and EVILS of LIFE ASSURANCE.—See an Address on the Principle of Sustentation, or a Provision for the Prevention of Policies from Lapse by Tabular Rates, circulated gratuitously by the **CONSTITUTION LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION**, Offices—7, New Coventry-street, London; and 9, George-street, Edinburgh.

For Prospectuses and all information, apply to the Agent and Manager, **FRANCIS NORTON CRITH**, London, 1857.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL LIFE ASSURANCE and GENERAL ADVANCE and DEPOSIT COMPANY.

Incorporated under 7 and 8 Vic., c. 110.
CAPITAL, 100,000l., in Ten Thousand Shares of 10l. each.
22, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

DIRECTORS.
MIERS, THOMAS, Esq., Cockfosters, East Barnet, Chairman.
CUTHBERTSON, F., Esq., Aldergate-street, Vice-Chairman.
BURGESS, JOSEPH, Esq., Keene's-row, Walworth.
GARDNER, B. WEBB, Esq., Princes-street, Cavendish-square.
GOVER, JOHN, Esq., Eagle Cottage, New Kent-road.
GROSER, WILLIAM, Esq., Hemingford-villas, Islington.
LINDSEY, MARK, Esq., 264, Borough; and Camberwell.
MANN, JOHN, Esq., Charterhouse-square.
PRATT, DANIEL, Esq., Cuckfield; and Bolt-court.
SILVESTER, H. R., Esq., 18 and 19, Dover-road.
TOWNSEND, H. M., Esq., 75, Newington-causeway.

AUDITORS.
FREEMAN, GEORGE S., Esq., George-street, Camberwell.
WILLS, JOHN, Esq., Doctors'-commons; and Reigate.

BANKERS.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, Princes-street.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. WATSON and SONS, Bouvarie-street, Fleet-street.
SECRETARY—SAMUEL GREEN.

FOUR THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED and NINETY-THREE SHARES in this Company have been already issued, making the Share Capital at present subscribed 43,930l. The Company has also received upon Deposit, 26,985l. 13s. 4d.

ADVANCES made to **BORROWERS** during the year ending September 30 last, amounted to 23,282l. 18s. 6d. The Income has enabled the Directors to declare **DIVIDENDS** of **SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM** on the **PAID-UP SHARE CAPITAL**—a rate of Dividend which they have every reason to believe will be maintained. The **DIVIDENDS** are paid in **JANUARY and JULY**.

Applications for the remaining Shares may be made to the Secretary, Samuel Green, Esq., at the Offices of the Company.
By order, **SAMUEL GREEN.**

NATIONAL ASSURANCE and INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION,

3, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 17 Vic. cap. 43.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844.

Assurances may be effected from 50l. to 10,000l. on a Single Life.
Credit for half the amount of the first five Annual Premiums.
Medical Men remunerated for their Reports.
Liberty to travel and foreign residence greatly extended.
No charge for Stamp Duty on Policies.

NON-PARTICIPATING ASSURANCES.

Assurances may be effected on the **NON-PARTICIPATING PRINCIPLE**, at very low rates of Premium, payable in a variety of ways, to suit the circumstances and convenience of different classes of Assurers.

ANNUITIES.

Immediate Annuities granted on very favourable terms.
The Tables for Reversionary and Deferred Annuities are particularly deserving of attention, whether regarded as a means of providing for a particular individual, or as a resource against the casualties of age and the uncertainties of health and fortune.
Extract from the Half-Credit Rates of Premium for an Assurance of 1000l.:

Age.	Half Premium first Seven Years.	Whole Premium after Seven Years.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
25	1 0 10	2 1 8
30	1 2 6	2 5 0
35	1 5 2	2 10 4
40	1 9 5	2 18 10

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.
Prospectuses sent free on application.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

EXTRACTS FROM THE TENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

There were received during the year:—

	£	s.	d.
1,199 Proposals to Assure	257,519	0	0
And there were issued:—			
1,113 Policies, assuring	240,436	0	0
45 Proposals were declined, for	10,775	0	0
41 ditto were under consideration, for	6,308	0	0
8 Immediate Annuities were granted, for	255	13	4
The Annual Income is now	51,389	14	7
The claims arising from deaths during the year, including bonuses, amount to	9,018	13	11
The total amount paid to the widows or other representatives of members deceased since the commencement, is	45,845	9	9
The Accumulated Fund, after deducting the cash bonus paid on the last division of profits, amounts to	110,000	0	0
The appropriation of the 18,000l. profits declared at the last division, has been completed during the year, as follows:—			
Cash Bonus (27½ per cent. on premiums paid)	8,195	5	7
Applied in reduction of premiums	3,902	4	3
Ditto in Reversionary Bonuses	5,902	10	2
	18,000	0	0

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT:—

	Policies issued.	Amount.
		£
From Jan. 1847, to end of 1851	3,150	553,303
From Jan. 1852, to end of 1854	3,257	679,351
From Jan. 1855, to end of 1856	2,605	579,011
10 Years	9,012	1,811,665

0,908 Policies are now in force, assuring 1,419,868l.

JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

1,000l. IN CASE OF DEATH.
A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF 6l. PER WEEK.
IN THE EVENT OF INJURY BY
ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
may be secured by an Annual Payment of 3l. for a Policy in the **RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

Smaller amounts may be secured by proportionate payments. **NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.**

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ALONE may be insured against by the Journey, or by the Year, at all the principal Railway Stations; where also Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had—and of the Provincial Agents—and at the Head Office, London.

N.B.—The usefulness of this Company is shown by the sum paid as Compensation for Accidents—22,722l.
Railway Passengers' Assurance Company.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.
Office, 3, Old Broad-street (E.S.)

ANNUITIES.—Annuities, Immediate and Deferred, are granted by the Directors of the **ACHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY**, to parties of every age, on equitable terms. The following are illustrations of the Rates:—
Amount of Immediate Annuity granted for every 1000l. paid to the Company:—

Age	£	s.	d.
40	5	18	8
45	6	12	8
50	7	11	5
60	10	7	0

The general advantages offered by this Company will be seen on an investigation of its Rates of Premium. It offers to the Assured the security of a large subscribed capital, combined with all the advantages of a Mutual Assurance Office—Eighty per cent. of the profits being divided among the Policy-holders every five years.

The **RATES OF PREMIUM**, which have been calculated by the Consulting Actuary, are based upon the latest and most approved corrected Tables of Mortality, and will, therefore, be found lower than those adopted by other and earlier institutions.

DIRECTORS.

EDWARD MIALI, Esq., M.P., Chairman.
Col. Lothian S. Dickson. **J. Bishop Culpepper, Esq.**
Adolphus Baker, Esq. **Henry Francis Home, Esq.**
R. S. Ashton, Esq. **James Toleman, Esq.**
Thos. Houghton Burrett, Esq.

BANKERS—COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON.

STANDING COUNSEL.

ROBERT PORRETT COLLIER, Esq., Q.C., M.P.
SOLICITORS.

Messrs. SHEARD and BAKER, 3, Cloak-lane, City.
CONSULTING ACTUARY—JENKIN JONES, Esq., F.I.A.

MANCHESTER.

JAMES WATTS, Esq., Mayor of Manchester, Chairman.
R. Shorrocks Ashton, Esq., J.P. **Thos. Roberts, Esq.**
William Jenkinson, Esq. **Robert Rumney, Esq.**
William Martin, Esq. **J. Wood, Esq. (Wood & Wright.)**
William Woodward, Esq.
LOCAL SECRETARY—JOHN KINGSLEY, Esq.
OFFICES—11, DUCIE-PLACE (opposite the Exchange).

BIRMINGHAM.

LOCAL SECRETARY.
DAVID MALINS, Jun., Esq., 34, Colmore-row.

Forms of Proposal, Rates of Premium, and any other particulars, can be obtained of the Agents of the Company, and at the Chief Office, 25, Cannon-street, London.

T. B. TAPLIN, Secretary.

PIANOFORTES FOR SALE.—A very fine-toned 6½ Semi-Grand, by Broadwood, suitable for a school, price Twelve Guineas. A 6 Octave Cottage, by Turner, Fifteen Guineas. Several others at low prices. To be seen at Messrs. Ralph Smith and Co.'s, 171, Bishopsgate-street-without.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST.—**DEBENTURES** bearing Six per Cent. Interest are now ready to be issued for sums of 200l. and upwards; interest payable half-yearly.

Life Assurance Treasury Incorporated, and Deposit, Discount, and Assurance Bank. The Earl of DEVON, Chairman.
6, Cannon-street West (E.C.) **G. H. LAW, Manager.**

£10,000 READY to be ADVANCED, in sums of 500l. and upwards, upon the Security of Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Property.

Apply, between the hours of nine and five, to Mr. J. E. Tredder, 37, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

Registered pursuant to 58 s. 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 110.

MONEY LENT for Two Years, One Year, or Six Months, on Personal Security, freehold or leasehold property, gold and silver plate, watches, jewellery, and every description of available security. Repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.
SUMS from 50l. to 5000l. may be obtained three days after application.

This Office being open daily, from Nine to Six, the unpleasant necessity of applicants having to explain their affairs before a large number of persons is entirely avoided.
FINSBURY LOAN OFFICE, 144, St. John-street-road, Clerkenwell (three doors from Myddleton-street).

COALS.—Best Coals only. **COCKERELL and Co.'s** price is now 24s. per ton net for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty.—13, Cornhill; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars; and Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

COALS.—By Screw and Railway. **LEA and Co., Highbury and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.**—HETTON'S, 25s. PER TON, the best house coals in the world, are brought direct from the Colliery to the Poplar Docks, by the screw-steamers Cochrane, Hetton, and Northumberland; or the Marchioness of Londonderry's Stewart's Wall-berland; and delivered, screened, to any part of London, at 23s. per ton, cash. Highbury, Hampstead, Hornsey, or Edmonton, 1s. per ton extra. All orders to be addressed to **LEA and Co., Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland.**

EMBROIDERY and BRAIDING.—Beautiful Designs on the best Muslin, ready for Working. Children's Dresses, from 2s. 6d. Long Robes, from 5s. 6d. Capes, from 2s. 6d. Collars, Sleeves, Gaudetots, Chemisettes, Handkerchiefs, Nightcaps, Shirt Fronts; Broad, Chees, and Fish Cloth; D'Oyleys, &c. Borders from one inch to forty. Slip-pers, Smoking-caps, Mats, Table-covers on Cloth, Appliqué, &c. Berlin Wool, Bands, Bugles, &c. A List of Prices sent Free, or with a Collar, Five Stamps. The Trade supplied.
Mrs. WILCOCKSON, 44, Goodge-street, Tottenham-court-road.

Just published, sent post free, price 1s. 6d.
EMBROIDERY; its History, Beauty, and Utility.
With Plain Instructions to Learners.

"SHIRTS."—**FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.**—Best, Six for 42s.; also, Six for 33s.; can only be obtained in London, ready made or to measure, at 38, Foultry, Bank. Price-lists, self-measurement, and every particular, post free.

GOLD GILT FRAMES made NEW in one instant, by merely washing the glass with SMITH'S GOLD DYEING, &c. 6d. per bottle. Electro-plating Silver, 1s. 6d. per 25. Stand, opposite Finsbury-street; City Depot, Deane's London-house; and 25, Abchurch-lane Bazaar; Coleman, Bathurst, and 1, Lower Thames-street.

EMBROIDERED CHRISTIAN NAMES.

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, with Christian Names embroidered by the Nuns of Pau, with the new Dietrich Needle. Price 1s. 6d.; by post, fourteen stamps; 5s. 9d. the half-dozen; by post, 6s. 9d.

FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

MUSLINS of the PAST SEASON.—The entire STOCK of the **FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY** to be CLEARED OUT at ridiculous prices for such goods. Patterns free.—16, Oxford-street.

MAPPINS' "SHILLING" RAZOR, sold everywhere, warranted good by the Makers, **MAPPIN BROTHERS**, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield; and 67 and 68, King William-street, City, London, where the largest stock of Cutlery in the World is kept.

MAPPINS' SUPERIOR TABLE-KNIVES maintain their unrivalled superiority—handles cannot possibly become loose; the blades are all of the very first quality, being their own Sheffield manufacture. Buyers supplied at their London Warehouse, 67 and 68, King William-street, City; and Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

MAPPINS' ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE.

Messrs. MAPPINS' celebrated Manufactures in Electro-Plate, comprising Tea and Coffee Services, Side Dishes, Dish Covers, Spoons, and Forks, and all articles usually made in Silver, can now be obtained from their London Warehouse, No. 67, King William-street, City, where the largest stock in London may be seen.—Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield. Catalogue, with prices, sent free on application.

THOMAS TURNER, CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, and GENERAL FURNISHER, 42, Great James-street, Bedford-row, Holborn.

It being a well-known fact that **GOOD FURNITURE**, if obtained at all, is generally charged at an extravagant rate, the Proprietor of this Establishment continues to sell only goods of superior style and guaranteed quality at manufacturer's prices.

HOWITT and CO'S 31a. LOO TABLES are made of Solid Mahogany—3 ft. 6 in. diameter, 31a.; 3 ft. 9 in. ditto, 38s. 6d.; 4 feet ditto, 45s. Warranted sound workmanship and good material; superior to anything in the trade at the price. Walnut and Rosewood from 4 Guineas. A large stock always on show in their extensive Furnishing Galleries 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn, London.

FURNITURE.—ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.—A new Furnishing Guide, of a superior order, containing designs of Furniture suitable to all classes, with reference number and cost of each article. Also, the sum total for furnishing a Villa or Mansion of any magnitude, can be had on application. No family ought to be without one. The increasing demand for information by persons about to furnish, from all parts of the United Kingdom, and the suburbs of the Metropolis, have induced **HOWITT and CO.**, at considerable cost, to prepare this their new Furnishing Guide, which, on perusal, must be appreciated by the public. Being in character with the high standing of the Establishment it represents, and ornamental in finish, it may have a place on the Drawing-room or Library Table.

HOWITT and CO., House Furnishers, Bedding and Carpet Manufacturers, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

PLUMBES' CELEBRATED ARROWROOT, 1s. 6d. per lb. The genuine and superior qualities of this article have long established it in public estimation. It is greatly preferred by the most eminent Physicians in London for Invalids, and as the best food for Infants. Directions accompanying each Packet, which bears the signature of **A. S. PLUMBE, 3, ALIE-PLACE, GREAT ALIE-STREET, LONDON.**

Retailed in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Ford and Son, Islington; Morgan, Sloane-street; Williams, Moorgate-street; Medes, Camberwell; Weatherley, Peckham; Poulton, Hackney; and others.

THE SCIENCE OF WASHING.—"The Miseries of the Washing Day" are at an end, as the "Family Wash" may all be done before breakfast, with the greatest certainty, by using **HARPER TWELVETREES' PENNY SOAP POWDER**, without the family ever knowing what is going on. No Rubbing required. A Penny Packet is equal to Ten Pennyworth of Soap! Don't condemn the thing untried!

Patentee, Harper Twelvetrees, Boston, Lincolnshire; and sold by Grocers and Druggists, in Penny Packets. London: Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Outfield, 12, Arlington-square, New North-road; and Styles, 148, Upper Thames-street.

TO NERVOUS AND CONSUMPTIVE

INVALIDS.—Nervous Disorders, Head and Mind Complaints, Incipient Consumption, Chest and Lung Diseases speedily and effectually cured, Sound Health, Mental and Physical, being permanently re-established, or no charge made. By **Dr. Watson, 27, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, London**, who may be consulted daily from 11 till 2 Morning, and 6 till 8 Evening. Printed Directions for Country Patients free for two stamps. **ON NERVOUS and MENTAL COMPLAINTS**, price 1s.; **CONSUMPTION CURABLE**, 6d.; from the Author, or of the Publishers, Piper, Stephenson, and Co., Paternoster-row.

HAIR DESTROYER.—1, Little Queen-street, High Holborn.—**ALEX. ROSS'S** DEPILATORY removes superfluous hair from the face, neck, arms, and hands, without the slightest effect to the skin.—3s. 6d. per bottle; sent free by post in a blank wrapper for 50 stamps. "Hints on Dress," 1s.; free 12 stamps.

HAIR DYE.—BACHELOR'S INSTANTANEOUS COLUMBIAN, in the New York original packets, at R. HOVENDEN'S Warehouse, 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury-square, and 5, Great Marlborough-street. Price 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s., black or brown. **WILKINSON'S TOILET CREAM**, may be had as above, price 1s.

HAIR DYE.—Exhibition Medal and Honourable Mention was awarded to **E. F. LANGDALE**, for his PREPARATIONS OF THE OXIDE OF AMYL. "To our minds, these are the most extraordinary productions of modern chemistry."—Illustrated London News, July 19, 1861. Post free, in cases, 3s. 9d. and 6s. 6d. The money returned if not satisfactory.

Laboratory—72, Hatton-garden.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVII.—NEW SERIES, No. 597.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1857.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED 5d.
STAMPED 6d.

CONTENTS.

PAGE	PAGE
ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	The Revenue 264
The Advanced Season—	The General Election 265
Passing Clouds 261	Postscript 269
Eccliaistical Results of	LEADING ARTICLES:
the General Election 261	Summary 270
Opinions of M.P.'s on Ec-	Catching a Tartar 271
clesiaistical Questions 262	The County Elections 271
Case of Disputed Church-	Spirit of the Press 271
rate 263	Foreign and Colonial 273
The Easter Vestries and	Literature 275
Church-rates 263	The Cattle Disease—Impor-
Religious Intelligence 263	tation Prohibited 276
CORRESPONDENCE:	Gleanings 276
The Late Borough Elec-	Births, Marriages, and
tions and the Ballot 264	Deaths 277
Unitarians and Orthodox	Money Market and Com-
Dissenters 264	mmercial Intelligence 277
Fabricated Death 264	Gazette 277

Eccliaistical Affairs.

THE ADVANCED SEASON—PASSING CLOUDS.

THE contest for self-supporting and self-governing Christianity has passed into another and a higher phase. During the late general election ample and cheering evidence has been given that the seed of truth, sown under every discouragement during the last few years, has quickened in the soil where it fell, and already begins to sprout. Not in vain have men, profoundly attached to that truth, associated themselves together for the purpose of diffusing it. Not in vain have they provoked, by their constancy, the contemptuous smile, nor the angry vituperation of those who had less faith in its vitality than themselves. Not in vain have they laboured by day and watched by night—organised their friends and availed themselves of passing opportunities ("instant," as the sacred writer has it, "in season and out of season") to reproduce in the national mind and will the image of their own. While many men, judging from isolated failures rather than from general success, exult over what they imagine to be the rout of the Voluntary party in Parliament, we, nowise dismayed by individual losses, rejoice in the fullest assurance of a large, general, and substantial gain. Knowing, as we do, that from thirty to five-and-thirty additional seats have been won by our friends—not indeed for those who adopt this or that Shibboleth, but for gentlemen whose services may be counted upon, as far as they are likely to be needed for the next few sessions—we cannot but treat lightly, in comparison with this substantial proof of progress, the accidental and local results which for a time, and perhaps but for a short time, have excluded some conspicuous names from the list of "members returned to serve in the present Parliament."

We have always anticipated that as the power of the voluntary party developed itself and made its force felt, the contest would assume a far intenser character, and would provoke a resort to means which are never found save in the hands of passion. Whether by a concurrence of unhappy casualties, or whether by the secret designs of men in power, so many of our leaders have been picked off during the last election, we have no evidence to determine; but it is only in accordance with natural law that those who have been ever foremost in the fray should first encounter the fury of their opponents. They, at least, have no reason to grieve over their ostracism, as though it indicated a revulsion of public sentiment. It rather proves how great their progress must have been, to bring down upon themselves the main tide of battle. No cause has attained a position of supremacy in the public mind, the chiefs of which have not been, once and again, struck down and put *hors de combat*, at least for a season. It is a species of discipline seemingly indispensable to the nerving of a party to due moral proportions and strength—needed, perhaps, as much by the leaders themselves as by those who follow them, and certain in the issue to knit together in bonds of closer sympathy and confidence every part of the body thus assailed. No doubt temporary inconvenience may accrue

from these personal disasters, and, occasionally, momentary panic; but time shows that the inconvenience is less than was anticipated, and when the panic has overpassed, a calm survey of the whole ground discloses advantages gained, outweighing in importance any trivial and transient dislocation which at first glance awakened a fear that all had been lost.

And after all, the inconvenience in the present instance may turn out to be rather seeming than real, and fraught with good rather than evil. None of us can look far into the future—but, so far as sagacity may take account of the probabilities of things, there is no sufficient reason why our friends should be even momentarily discouraged. The session about to be commenced can be little more than a session of routine. It could scarcely under the most auspicious circumstances have presented a favourable opening for the advancement of our principles. Little or nothing could have been done to push them into prominence, even if all their old expositors had been triumphantly returned, at least until about this time next year. The main business of the House of Commons, from the time it assembles in May till the time of its separation in August, will be to pass the Estimates, and to do that necessary business which is essential to the carrying on of the Government of the country. Meanwhile, there can scarcely be a doubt that many vacancies in the representation will occur, as is always the case at the beginning of a new Parliament. Possibly, it is not preposterous to imagine that some of the constituencies thus driven to choose again, may choose from that longlist of men whom *The Times* has already designated as likely enough to become a "Parliament out of doors." The causes which operated to exclude them from the House, may then exist no longer; the very violence of feeling which drove them from their seats will be subject to a proportionable re-action. At any rate, whether they be destined to become part of the present House or not, it seems tolerably certain, that another appeal to the constituencies must shortly be made upon the question of Parliamentary reform. It appears to us, from a careful study of the temper of *The Times*, that this will be the great and specific business of the House elected at the instance of Lord Palmerston; and whether it be strong enough to carry it through a large reform or not, the people will be again called upon to exercise the franchise—not then, as now, without any special policy before them, but to give their ratification to a far improved system of ascertaining the nation's mind and will.

Patience then, dear friends! patience and hope! You may not be cheered during the next two years with any signal victory of your own special principles. The field which it has been your duty and privilege to cultivate, may have, as it were, to lie fallow for a season. It will require, indeed, your care, and will hereafter repay it. But, although you cannot reasonably expect an immediate result to bless your efforts, you may wait and work in the most confident conviction that the cause to which you are attached is being borne by the irresistible nature of things up to a far higher and safer position. No large extension of the suffrage, especially if accompanied by the ballot, as it must be, can be granted without producing at once an immense change in the tone and feeling of Parliament with regard to the great politico-ecclesiastical question of the day. The storms and frosts of winter are but pulverising and preparing the soil for the rich harvest of autumn. Death is the vestibule of life. Defeat often precedes, and sometimes conduces to, ultimate triumph. In our heaviest losses we are destined, perhaps, to find our greatest gain. Premature and too luxuriant success needs to be trampled down in order to acquire body and consistency. Faith in principles rather than in men is the lesson taught us by this election. Let us all lay it to heart; for the time will come when we shall prove its worth. Above all, let us beware lest, in a moment of discouragement, we allow that faith to degenerate

into timidity and irresolution. Ours is a great battle in which we must count upon many vicissitudes—and true manliness will find as much room for display in bearing and improving reverses, as in achieving triumphs.

We cannot dismiss this subject without offering our heartiest congratulations to the Electoral Committee of the Liberation Society for the very effective and successful manner in which they have discharged their delicate and most important trust. The personal losses which have signalled the present election are events which they could neither have foreseen nor prevented. But the general gain is very mainly due to their quiet and judicious exertions. We have been able to trace the influence of their operations in most of the contested borough elections, and in some of the counties. They have done well what they undertook to do—indocctrinate and move the constituencies—and they may proudly point to the result of their unwearied assiduity. And now, we counsel our friends to rid their minds of all vexation, and especially to banish from them all distrust. We see no cause whatever for down-heartedness. They who have a good cause in hand, and who pursue it from honest motives, may look for advantage even where they seem to suffer failure. The end is not in human hands. The wisdom which guides the rushing stream of events is, happily, far higher than that of man. What we now deplore as calamitous, we may have hereafter to acknowledge as the commencement of a new era of success. Happy are we if, as in this instance, our misfortunes are not fairly ascribable to our own faults! For ourselves, we never saw before us a brighter prospect. True, we have sometimes had sunshine—and now we have clouds—but the sunshine that we had was that of a winter's day, whereas now the season is advanced; and the clouds that float over our heads are merely passing, whereas they once belonged to the natural order of the times. What is normal is pleasing—what displeases is merely accidental and temporary.

ECCLIASTICAL RESULTS OF THE GENERAL ELECTION.

We have great pleasure in giving publication to the following interesting and important report from the Electoral Committee of the Liberation of Religion Society, presented to the Executive Committee at their meeting on Monday last:—

REPORT.

Although a general election had been for some time anticipated, yet its immediate occurrence may be said to have taken almost every one by surprise, and the unprecedented rapidity with which the constituencies were appealed to, precluded customary and extensive preparation. The information, however, which had been collected during preceding months, proved invaluable, and the progress made in ascertaining the disposition of gentlemen, with a view to their becoming candidates, though very inadequate to the urgent demand of the constituencies, greatly facilitated their arrangements.

The Electoral Committee, so soon as a general election became certain, resolved at once to do everything in their power to push forward into public notice the objects which the society was formed to promote. They were indebted to a valued friend for placing in their hands an admirable address to the electors of the United Kingdom, which was signed on behalf of the executive committee by three of its members, and, accompanied by a paper of information for electors, was promptly transmitted to the country. These documents were reprinted in whole or in part in several London, country, Scotch, and Irish newspapers; and, besides, about 75,000 copies of each of them have been circulated in the United Kingdom. The votes of M.P.'s on ecclesiastical questions during past sessions were, to the extent of 4,000 copies, distributed through the constituencies, and it is known did good service in stimulating the efforts of the electors. Short and

pungent appeals were inserted as advertisements in the leading journals during the stir of the election, urging practical attention to the leading topics of our policy.

A very brief period only was available to the constituents for obtaining satisfactory candidates, but our friends displayed an earnestness equal to the emergency, and for the most part readily acted on the course suggested in the documents already referred to. In several constituencies the struggle was made to turn on steadfast and consistent adherence to the principles of voluntarism, rather than on approval or condemnation of the policy of the Government towards China. The total abolition of Church-rates was insisted on as essential to the programme of a liberal candidate, and care was taken that there should be on this question no room for misunderstanding or compromise. Mr. Miall's motion for impartial disendowment in Ireland was a topic frequently of cross-examination. Indifferent and faltering candidates were constrained by the resolution of those whose suffrages they solicited, to consider subjects which they had neglected, and to adopt and pronounce unmistakable opinions. Candidates who were hostile, and who proved inaccessible to persuasion and argument, in many instances were dismissed, or defeated, at the poll. A large correspondence extending over a wide surface justifies the assertion that the questions which this society espouses, were distinctly agitated during this election with various degrees of success in a majority of the constituencies.

Contests so numerous naturally exhibit in their aggregate result a large number of losses and gains. So far as constituencies are concerned, we have advanced in number and importance. As it respects the members, the comparison is difficult; for new and untried men have so frequently taken the place of well-known friends.

We have won for those who have promised to advocate our policy, seats at Plymouth, Norwich, Rochester, Sandwich, Bodmin, Frome, Falkirk, Reigate, Bury, Great Yarmouth, Cardigan, Newport, the City of London, and others, in the towns and boroughs of England and Wales; in the counties, Glamorganshire, South Durham, Berks, Cambridgeshire, South Essex, West Surrey, West Kent, and others—all of which were formerly in the possession of our opponents. We have lost, as boroughs, Bolton, Guildford, Leeds, Maidstone, Aberdeen, Cambridge, Rochdale, and others; and, as counties, Lancashire North and Hampshire North.

A careful analysis of the returns of the new Parliament, from England, Wales, and Scotland, not including Ireland, gives, of former members who have been re-elected, about fifty who may be relied on for their votes on all our religious liberty questions. The new members amount to 168. Of these, according to present knowledge, it may be reasonably expected that, in their ecclesiastical politics, as compared with their predecessors, thirty will be found to be losses; sixty-six gains, and seventy-two exchanges of members ecclesiastically similar; making, as the result of this election, the probable clear gain of thirty-six votes, exclusive of Ireland, to the religious liberty party in Parliament.

Some of our contests have been severe. At Haverfordwest, Mr. Rees was only defeated by two votes; Mr. Walters made a bold stand at Sunderland; at Northampton and at Bury, Mr. Gilpin and Mr. Phillips succeeded, the latter in opposition to a member of the Government; at Leeds, Mr. Mills was defeated only by a small majority; Mr. Hadfield won his seat at Sheffield, though not without a spirited contest; Mr. Pease was triumphantly returned for South Durham; and at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mr. Carstairs, more earnest on our behalf than his opponent, polled upwards of 1,600 votes.

Whilst a general survey thus plainly indicates that our cause has made substantial progress since the last election, there is a particular and personal aspect which cannot be contemplated without deep regret. For reasons which are believed to be separate and distinct, many members of the late House of Commons, who were conspicuous on our behalf, are not found in the list of the new Parliament. Sir W. Clay no longer represents the Tower Hamlets; bribery and drunkenness have driven Mr. Miall from Rochdale; feeble health compels Mr. Heywood to retire from North Lancashire; and Mr. Barnes, Mr. Pellatt, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Fox, have been unsuccessful candidates for re-election. The loss of such faithful friends will occasion inconvenience for a time, at least, in our Parliamentary proceedings, and is a serious diminution to the joy with which we welcome an increased number of adherents. Your committee desire to express their sense of obligation to those trustworthy men who, though now for a season in honourable retirement,

have contributed so largely to a general result in which they themselves will rejoice, although it is not accompanied by their personal success. The work which has been so well begun cannot be arrested in its progress. The debates and proceedings of late years have happily rendered the principles and policy which this society advocates familiar to many minds, independently of the presence in the House of Commons of particular representatives. The additions and omissions in the new Legislature alike furnish to those who discern the signs of the times, assurance of the accelerated progress of genuine religious freedom.

SAMUEL MORLEY, Chairman.

EDWD. S. PRYCE, Secretary.

2, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street, April 6th, 1857.

OPINIONS OF M.P.S ON ECCLESIASTICAL QUESTIONS.

We this week complete our extracts from the speeches of members of the New Parliament, bearing on Ecclesiastical questions. It will be seen that they are taken chiefly from the addresses of county members. From the general expression of hostility to Church-rates, in the quotations we have given during the last three weeks, a speedy settlement of that question appears inevitable. Almost every one, Tory, Liberal, Conservative, Whig, and Radical, appears desirous of bringing the controversy to a close. Mr. Adeane, the new Liberal member for Cambridgeshire, says he is favourable to the Abolition of Church-rates, and in their stead, the maintenance of the fabric of the Church out of the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. This appears to be the plan favoured by what may be called the moderate supporters of Lord Palmerston. But have the Ecclesiastical Commissioners got a surplus? And if they have, what arrangement could be made in parishes where a Church-rate is only a matter of tradition? At present, we simply throw out these queries for consideration.

He was conscientiously a Dissenter, but would never give a vote that would tend to weaken the Church of England, as he thought it would require all the strength of the Protestants in this country consolidated to contend against the common enemy.—*E. Ball, Cambridgeshire.*

He was for the abolition of Church-rates, and in their stead the maintenance of the fabrics of the Church out of the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.—*Mr. Adeane, Cambridgeshire.*

As a member of the Church of England, while he would see provision made for maintaining the fabric of Churches, he would vote for the entire abolition of Church-rates.—*W. H. Foley, South Staffordshire.*

He would not vote for the disallowance of the grant to Maynooth, and would support any measure for the abolition of Church-rates, although the fabrics of Churches ought, in his opinion, to be maintained by the parishioners.—*W. O. Foster, South Staffordshire.*

He would vote for the abolition of that last shred of intolerance, the exclusion of Jews from Parliament; and for the abolition of Church-rates, as he believed they were most adverse to the true interests of the Church.—*Colonel Clifford, Isle of Wight.*

He was in favour of the collection of a religious rate to the same amount as Church-rates at present, but said he would have it applied without preference to the maintenance of every Protestant religious edifice in the country.—*Hon. E. J. Yorke, Cambridgeshire.*

He had received a letter complaining that he had not mentioned the Church in his address, but he had expressed his desire to preserve the constitutions of the country, among the institutions of which he included that of the Established Church. If that Church—which could not be mentioned without recollection of its dissensions—declined in the affections of the people, it would be attributable to those of her members who were dissatisfied with the simplicity of her formulas, and wished to restrict the circle of her toleration.—*J. E. Denison, North Nottinghamshire.*

He was perfectly willing to accede to the abolition of Church-rates, provided some equivalent was given; or otherwise the extinction of the Church-rates would be but an act of spoliation. With regard to education, he desired it to be conducted on the voluntary principle, but for it to be really valuable and beneficial to the community he was convinced that it must be based on religious and moral principles.—*E. B. Farnham, North Leicestershire.*

He was a staunch advocate of public education and the more equal distribution of Church property. It was monstrous, in his opinion, that the working clergy should be so miserably paid, while there were so many rich sinecures in the establishment.—*Mr. Porter asked Mr. Howard what his opinion was upon the subject of Church-rates?—Mr. Howard: I voted in favour of Sir W. Clay's motion.—Hon. C. Howard, East Cumberland.*

Upon the subject of Church-rates, he felt that no measure was likely to be carried that did not give satisfaction, first, to the great body of Churchmen, and, secondly, to the great body of Dissenters; but he earnestly hoped that a measure of this description might speedily be brought forward, and that the question might be finally settled. Mr. Marriott then asked him whether he should support such a measure as that which was introduced by Sir W. Clay upon the subject of Church-rates. Mr. Martin said that he should have done so.—*Mr. Martin, West Kent.*

He had always voted against the Maynooth grant. It was a painful vote; and he should be glad to support any measure of compromise by the payment of a loan of money, so that the subject might be got rid of.—*Lord Ossulton, North Northumberland.*

He wished that Dissenters should be relieved from paying towards the maintenance of the Church; and, with regard to the Maynooth grant, thought it ought to be continued, because it formed part of the compact

made by the Act of Union.—*Mr. Williams, West Cornwall.*

He was in favour of the abolition of Church-rates, and would have supported Sir W. Clay's motion, and was of opinion that burial-grounds, for common use by Churchmen and Dissenters, should be maintained out of poor-rates.—*R. Davey, Cornwall.*

He would uphold the Church as long as she remained true to her Protestant principles. He was opposed to the grant to Maynooth, to the admission of Jews into Parliament, and to the opening of places of amusement on the Lord's day.—*J. Tollemache, South Cheshire.*

He was opposed to any further increase in colonial bishoprics, and also to the withdrawal of the Maynooth grant. He was in favour of the abolition of Church-rates, the continuance of which was productive of bad feeling. More churches had been built and put in repair by the voluntary system in Anglesea in 10 years than would have been done by Church-rates in 50 years, and he thought the voluntary principle would be found to act well if applied to the country generally. He was friendly to increased education, but he considered the schemes propounded by Sir John Pakington and Lord John Russell impracticable. He thought the better plan would be to make denominational grants.—*Sir R. W. Bulkeley, Anglesea.*

All that was required to be done in the way of legislation with respect to Church-rates, was to obviate the disorders and the scandal which took place in the voting at vestries, and to limit the amount which any man in one year should be called upon to pay. With respect to the national Church, he thought the State would allow it to draw up those rules for its own management which were indispensable to uniformity of system.—*S. Edcourt, North Wilts.*

He would not consent to the abolition of Church-rates, until ample provision were made for the church of this kingdom. He was not in favour of the withdrawal of the grant to Maynooth, as he considered it a part of the settlement of the Union; at the same time he would yield to no one in his zeal as a Protestant, and as a sincere disciple of that Church in which he had been brought up.—*Earl of Lincoln, Newark.*

He looked upon the Christianity of the constitution in all its elements, and upon the maintenance of Protestantism as the basis of that constitution as essential to the prosperity and happiness of the empire. He asked them to look to the appointments of Lord Derby, to the appointment of Dr. Singer to the see of Meath, of Jewin to the archdeaconry of Emly, and of Browne to the deanery of Emly—(cheers)—and to say were not those comparable with any which Lord Palmerston had made?—*S. A. Hamilton, Dublin University.*

If it were true that the downfall of the Irish Church Establishment would follow the disendowment of Maynooth, he would advise them to put their houses in order; for he could tell them that the grant to the latter was not worth three years' purchase. He could say that the result of the carrying out of the expressed intention of the Government in respect to Ministers' Money would be the stripping of many of the clergy of the Established Church of the larger portion of their income, and that the Minister who would do this for the sake of catching a few votes would sacrifice the Church the moment it suited his purpose to do so.—*Right Hon. J. Napier, Dublin University.*

He was in favour of the abolition of Church-rates.—*Colonel Kingscote, East Gloucestershire.*

With respect to the Church he was one of its most attached members, and had no objection to such occasional distributions of its revenue as the circumstances of the country required; but he contended that we had no more right to alienate the property of the Church than of a private individual, and that Church-rates should be continued as a means of supporting the fabrics of our churches.—*Mr. Rolt, Q.C., East Gloucester.*

He had voted for Sir W. Clay's Bill for exempting Dissenters from a compulsory Church-rate, and he expressed his regret to see such a man out of Parliament. (Applause.) Offend whom it might, he would certainly vote in the new Parliament for any measure for the abolition of Church-rates. (Great applause.)—*Lord R. Grosvenor, Middlesex.*

He took his stand against the abolition of Church-rates.—*Mr. Liddell, South Northumberland.*

As to the question of Church-rates, he could not deny that it was very hard that Dissenters should be called upon to pay for the maintenance of a Church from which they differed. Very few Church of England men, he thought, would object to an alteration in this respect. He was not for the total abolition of Church-rates; he wished to see the rights of the Church maintained, but he did not think that an alteration in the present arrangement would be a spoliation of the Church.—*Lord Althorp, South Northampton.*

With regard to Church-rates, he could only say that he could see no objection to an alteration in the present mode of levying them if an efficient substitute could be provided for the maintenance of the fabric of the Church; but that was the great difficulty, and if none could be found he would oppose any measure for the abolition of Church-rates.—*R. Palmer, Berkshire.*

A good deal had been said about Church-rates. Now, he was prepared to abolish them and resort to the voluntary system at once.—*Hon. P. Bouverie, Berkshire.*

His opinions relative to Maynooth were the same as they always had been. The public money voted for that institution had been spent quite uselessly.—*Sir H. Meux, Herts.*

He would support a modification but not a total repeal of Church-rates.—*Mr. C. W. Fuller, Herts.*

With regard to Maynooth, he was now satisfied (notwithstanding he had voted in favour of the grant) that he should be guilty of no breach of faith if he attempted once and for ever to put an end to it.—*Sir F. Kelly, East Suffolk.*

He opposed the application of the State money to any particular sect; was in favour of administrative reform, of vote by ballot, and of a system of education based on the Scriptures—voluntary as far as possible, but carried out where necessary by the State.—*Mr. Wyld, Falmouth.*

I am opposed to grants by the State for religious purposes; but so long as the Presbyterians of Ireland receive aid from Government, I would support the grant to the college of Maynooth.—*R. Dalglis, Glasgow.*

I am averse to grants for religious purposes at the expense of the State, and would approve of their being discontinued. I am prepared to carry out the principle of the Appropriation Bill in regard to the Irish Church, but would not interfere with the corporate property of

the Churches in England or Scotland.—*Walter Buchanan, Glasgow.*

Mr. Seymour addressed himself at length to the subject of Church-rates, which he upheld. In reference to education, he objected to a school-rate. It had been satisfactorily shown in the case of a school established on religious grounds only in Massachusetts, which school had sunk into a purely secular one, that such would be the issue of any educational plan supported by a rate; while acknowledging the value of education to the people, he was not prepared to support a school-rate. He highly respected the voluntary principle of Dissenters, and was prepared to stand by the existing laws in reference to the observance of the Lord's day.—*Mr. Seymour, Dorsetshire.*

His principle was that, as the public revenue was made up of taxes from all classes of the community, it was unfair to tax any one portion of the people for the support of the religion of another portion. That was his general principle; but there was no general rule without an exception, and sometimes the exception proved the rule. So it was in this case. It was found expedient for the public good that a grant of some 30,000*l.* should be made to Maynooth, and he was there to maintain that it had served that end. But when he was asked if he would vote against it should it be the wish of the majority of his constituents that he should do so, he was prepared to do it (hisses and cheers), on the principle that he was not called on to set up his own judgment in any matters of a religious character when the majority were against him.—*Colonel Sykes, Aberdeen.*

He was in favour of national education, conducted upon a religious basis, and he had voted for the due observance of the Sabbath. He would support any measure which he thought would set the Church-rate question at rest.—*Sir J. Trollope, South Lincoln.*

He was in favour of a settlement of the Church-rate question in such a way that, while the scruples of Dissenters were had regard to, the fabric of the Church would be maintained.—*Colonel Wynne, Montgomery.*

Never, so long as he sat in the House of Commons, would he assent that the Crown should make a grant of money to educate the priesthood of the Church the object of which was to undermine that Protestant faith which the sovereign was sworn to defend. He had been successful in three divisions on Maynooth, and it was his intention to try and obtain a fourth as soon as Parliament re-assembled. (Laughter and much cheering.)—*Mr. Spooner, North Warwickshire.*

Proceeding next to discuss the question of the admission of Jews into Parliament, he contended that if such a step were ever taken, there was an end to the appellation of a Christian Parliament. (Hear, hear.) He regarded the history of that race as a warning against unbelief, and as furnishing an unanswerable argument against the admission of Jews into the legislative body; and he expressed his conviction that even if the House of Commons should be unable to resist the proposition, the House of Peers would never indorse it with their sanction. (Cheers.)—*Mr. Newdegate, North Warwickshire.*

Take another question—that of Church-rates. There was a bill before the last Parliament, which I do not think would have settled the question if it had remained there for 100 years. I refer to the measure introduced by Sir William Clay; that was a one-sided bill. I think that if Church-rates are extinct in large towns—which they are—the members of the Church have as good a right as any other class to spend their own money in their own way, for their own purposes, through men selected by themselves. That seems to be just, but no such principle was contained in the bill proposed by Sir William Clay. According to that measure there was no rate to be levied, but the voluntary contributions of the parishioners, where there were any, were to be managed and expended by an independent body.—*Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, South Wilts.*

He was not ashamed to express himself strongly in favour of the Maynooth grant. His views on Church-rates were that the present system pressed heavily on a large portion of the community whose religious opinions were not in accordance with the establishment they were compelled to support, and he should therefore support any just scheme which provided for the maintenance of the fabric of the Church.—*Lord Portman, Dorsetshire.*

CASE OF DISPUTED CHURCH-RATE.

A case of considerable interest came before the Petty Sessions at Bishop Auckland, in the county of Durham, on April 2nd, in which the validity of a Church-rate was disputed.

Mr. Richard B. Gibbs said: This is a summons against Joseph Pease, at the suit of James MacLauchlan, churchwarden of Crook, in the parish of Brancepeth, for 13*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* for a Church-rate said to be made on the 27th March, 1856. I must apply to have this summons dismissed, inasmuch as I have good ground to dispute the validity of the rate. Mr. Gibbs here handed to the Bench the following notice:—"I dispute the validity of the rate, and I intend to take such steps in respect thereof as I may be advised; and if, after this notice, any order is made or proceeded on against me, I shall hold all parties concerned responsible at law." He then referred to the 53rd Geo. III., cap. 57, which provides that "if the validity of such rate, or the liability of the person from whom it is demanded to pay the same, give notice thereof to the justices, they shall forbear giving judgment thereon, and the person or persons demanding the same may then proceed to the recovery of their demand, according to due course of law as heretofore used and accustomed;" and stated that the Court of Queen's Bench had unanimously agreed in the case of the Queen v. Crook (29th January last), to quash the order of the magistrates of Lancaster Petty Sessions, who had held that the objections taken by the defendant were frivolous.

In answer to the Bench,

Mr. Gibbs said: I have given notice both to the rector and the churchwarden of Brancepeth, and also to the churchwarden of Crook, of my intention to dispute the validity of this rate.

The Bench: Have we the power to enforce this rate in the face of the Act of Parliament just read by Mr. Gibbs? We think not.

The magistrate's clerk (to Mr. Gibbs): Do you intend to take this case into the Ecclesiastical Court?

Mr. Gibbs: It is not for us to take it there; it is for the churchwardens to do that.

The Bench (to Mr. Mac Lauchlan): How did you make the rate? Did you go on the old rate-book?

Mr. Mac Lauchlan: I did.

Mr. Gibbs here handed in a bill for 19*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.*, which was the first he had received from the churchwarden, and which was made on the poor-rate assessment for January, 1857; also a second bill for 13*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, the amount now claimed, together with a note from the churchwarden stating that the first was erroneous.

The Bench (to Mr. Mac Lauchlan): Which rate are you going upon now? Are you going upon the old rate?

Mr. Mac Lauchlan: I am on that for January, 1856.

The Bench (to Mr. Gibbs): Then do you object to the rate? If so, what is your objection?

Mr. Gibbs: I hardly think I am bound to state my objection in the absence of proof of the rate having been made by the churchwardens. I contend that no rate has been made. The vestry decided to make a rate on the 25th March, 1856, and the churchwardens have neglected to act on their authority in due time. I have taken legal advice, and have been told that my case is so simple and so strong that I require no legal assistance. Lord Campbell has ruled in the very important case which I have mentioned, where a similar objection to the one I am taking was made, "That the churchwardens ought to follow up the authority of the vestry and make an assessment upon all who are liable, and not lie by till there has been a change of inhabitants, and, as suggested by my brother Coleridge, a burden cast on those who are not liable." This rate was granted by the vestry on the 25th of March, 1856, and it was not until after the 5th of March, 1857, that the churchwardens took any steps in the matter. This I take, on the authority of four eminent judges, to be a valid objection to the rate.

Mr. Mac Lauchlan here stated that the rate was made at the vestry on Easter Tuesday, the 25th of March, and Mr. Gibbs, who had objected to it, had declined to go to a poll.

Mr. Gibbs said that the Bench would see that Mr. Mac Lauchlan was confounding the proceedings of the vestry with the duties of the churchwardens.

The Bench (to Mr. Mac Lauchlan): I suppose the churchwardens collect the rate when it is wanted; is that so?

Mr. Mac Lauchlan: It is, sir.

Mr. Gibbs: I must beg to press my objection, which, on the authority of the decision already referred to, so recently given in the Court of Queen's Bench, I consider to be *bona fide*.

The Bench: It is only now for the magistrates to determine whether this is a sufficient objection to the validity of the rate. Do you admit, Mr. Gibbs, that the rate is good on the face of it?

Mr. Gibbs: No, I do not.

The Bench were of opinion that the rate-book ought to have been produced, and asked Mr. Mac Lauchlan why he had not brought it, seeing the case had been adjourned from last Thursday to enable him to produce the books.

Mr. Mac Lauchlan here handed an old memorandum book to the Bench, which appeared to be the only book he knew anything about.

Mr. Gibbs said the churchwarden of Brancepeth told him that no rate had been made out.

The Bench intimated that the case had better be adjourned, that Mr. Mac Lauchlan might have an opportunity of producing the rate-book, upon which

Mr. Gibbs said, I must apply for this summons to be dismissed. I have been here twice at great inconvenience. I have waited upon the churchwardens and told them I intended to oppose the rate, and they ought to have been prepared.

The Bench (to Mr. Mac Lauchlan): We think this case ought to be dismissed, and if you think fit you can take out another summons. The case is therefore dismissed, and you must pay the costs.

THE EASTER VESTRIES AND CHURCH RATES.

(From *The Liberator*.)

Easter Tuesday is approaching, and the vestry meetings on that day should be turned to the best account for abolition purposes. The accounts of outgoing churchwardens should be rigorously inspected. The new churchwardens to be chosen should be, at least, men who will act in a spirit of fair-play; and, if they are pledged against church-rates, that will be an additional recommendation. Petitions to Parliament from the vestries should be proposed; and, of course, wise and resolute efforts should be made to oppose the making of rates, no matter what may be the probable result.

Let no Church-rate abolitionist think that he has done enough in returning an anti-Church-rate man as his representative; on the contrary, let him strengthen the hands of the new member, by furnishing new evidence of the imperative necessity for promptly and decisively settling the question. Greatly shall we rejoice if our issue for May contains the record, not only of many triumphs at the polls, but of triumphs, scarcely less valuable, achieved within the narrower area of the parish vestry.

[A line addressed to "the Secretary, 2, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street," will obtain a prompt supply of publications for individual guidance and public circulation.—*Ed. Nonconformist.*]

ARCHDEACON DENISON'S CASE.—Sir John Dodson, the Dean of the Court of Arches, has appointed Monday, April 20, and following days, for hearing

the appeal in Archdeacon Denison's case from the court held last year by the Archbishop of Canterbury at Bath. In the event of an adverse decision by the Dean of Arches, it is the intention of the archdeacon to prosecute a further appeal before the Judicial Committee of Privy Council.

THE NEW BISHOP OF NORWICH.—It is said that the Hon. and Rev. J. T. Pelham, M.A., a younger brother of the Earl of Chichester, has received from Lord Palmerston the appointment to the bishopric of Norwich, which recently became vacant by the resignation of the Right Rev. Dr. Samuel Hinds. Mr. Pelham has held the valuable metropolitan rectory of St. Marylebone since the death of the Rev. Dr. Spry in 1854. He is a strong adherent of the evangelical party in the Church of England.

AN EPISCOPAL COMMISSION.—A commission is to be issued for the purpose of inquiring into the several dioceses of Canterbury, London, Winchester, and Rochester. The commissioners are to be the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Chichester, Mr. Spencer H. Walpole, Mr. Stephen Lushington, Dr. Travers Twiss, Vicar-General of the Province of Canterbury, Archdeacon Sinclair, Archdeacon Wigram, and Archdeacon Jones; Mr. Felix Knyvett, Secretary to the Archbishop, to be Secretary to the Commission.

THE CLERKENWELL INCUMBENCY.—On Thursday the candidates for this office were nominated at a meeting of the parishioners held in the Parochial Schools, Amwell-street. On a show of hands being taken, about 400 were held up for Mr. Maguire, 11 for the Rev. T. H. Ball, and 12 for the Rev. T. W. Herbert. A poll was demanded, which terminated on Monday with the following results:—The Rev. R. Maguire, 1,679 votes; Rev. T. H. Ball, 10; the Rev. T. W. Herbert, 5. Mr. Maguire thanked the parishioners for the honour they had conferred upon him.

CURIOUS SCENE IN A CHURCH.—On Sunday evening the congregation of St. George's, Bloomsbury, were startled in the opening part of the sermon of the rector (the Rev. Emilius Bayley) by a man of respectable appearance rising from his seat in the western gallery, and shouting out in a very excited tone of voice—"That's quite right, sir; go on, sir; stand by the Established Church, sir." He would have proceeded further in his harangue, but one of his neighbours and the sexton put him down the stairs and out of the church. Mr. Bayley was perfectly self-possessed during the scene, and twice besought his excited congregation to remain in their seats and attend to the sermon.

THE CHURCH-RATE QUESTION.—*The Record* says—"The Church-rate question is one of complexity and difficulty. Probably the most prudent course would be to remit it to a well-chosen committee, excluding the extreme men on either side, in order to devise a plan or plans, to be taken into consideration in February next." The same paper lets out incidentally that Mr. Gladstone was asked, and refused, to become a member of the "Committee of Laymen" to support Church-rates.

PREACHING IN EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.—Several correspondents in *The Times* continue to urge that our abbey and cathedral churches should be thrown open to such able preachers, of other denominations than the Church of England, as could interest and instruct, by their eloquence, congregations of several thousand persons.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND MINISTERS OF RELIGION.—A conference of ministers of the Gospel is to be held in Manchester, in the second week in June, for the purpose of deliberating on plans for counteracting intemperance, and to consider how far it will be advisable to throw their weight into the scale on behalf of the movement now making for the total suppression of the liquor traffic. Few more serious enquiries could engage the attention of our ministerial brethren. The celebrated Neal Dow, the originator of the Maine Law, is expected to attend the conference. Already 500 ministers of all sects have signified their intention of being present, if possible, including the Rev. Samuel Martin, the Rev. John Kelly, &c.

Religious Intelligence.

ASHTON KEYNES, WILTS.—On Friday evening an interesting meeting was held at the Independent Chapel in this village, the object of which was the presentation of a basket of useful plate to the Rev. Frederick J. Perry. The chair was ably filled by Mr. John Jefferies. Mr. G. Rowland, at the close of an appropriate speech, presented the testimonial, which Mr. Perry acknowledged. Mr. J. Pilkington then delivered a suitable address. The subscribers to the testimonial were not confined to the Independent church and congregation; other Dissenters aided in the purchase of the testimonial, and many members of the Church of England, including one clergyman and the churchwarden of the parish. Mr. Perry is seeking a sphere of ministerial usefulness, having resigned his present charge.

BETHNAL GREEN ROAD CHAPEL.—On Wednesday evening, March 24, the annual meeting of the Sabbath-schools connected with the above chapel, was held in the large schoolroom. About 250 persons sat down to tea, after which the Revs. Messrs. Kennedy, Cook, Davis, Eastman, Woodhouse, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting, the chair being occupied by the pastor, Rev. J. Viney. It appeared from the reports read by Messrs. Richards and Dawson, the secretaries, that since the establishment of the schools in 1807, upwards of 9,000 children had passed through them. There are now on the books 1,500, with an average

pungent appeals were inserted as advertisements in the leading journals during the stir of the election, urging practical attention to the leading topics of our policy.

A very brief period only was available to the constituents for obtaining satisfactory candidates, but our friends displayed an earnestness equal to the emergency, and for the most part readily acted on the course suggested in the documents already referred to. In several constituencies the struggle was made to turn on steadfast and consistent adherence to the principles of voluntarism, rather than on approval or condemnation of the policy of the Government towards China. The total abolition of Church-rates was insisted on as essential to the programme of a liberal candidate, and care was taken that there should be on this question no room for misunderstanding or compromise. Mr. Miall's motion for impartial disendowment in Ireland was a topic frequently of cross-examination. In different and faltering candidates were constrained by the resolution of those whose suffrages they solicited, to consider subjects which they had neglected, and to adopt and pronounce unmistakable opinions. Candidates who were hostile, and who proved inaccessible to persuasion and argument, in many instances were dismissed, or defeated at the poll. A large correspondence extending over a wide surface justifies the assertion that the questions which this society espouses, were distinctly agitated during this election with various degrees of success in a majority of the constituencies.

Contests so numerous naturally exhibit in their aggregate result a large number of losses and gains. So far as constituencies are concerned, we have advanced in number and importance. As it respects the members, the comparison is difficult; for new and untried men have so frequently taken the place of well-known friends.

We have won for those who have promised to advocate our policy, seats at Plymouth, Norwich, Rochester, Sandwich, Bolnisi, Frome, Falkirk, Reigate, Bury, Great Yarmouth, Cardigan, Newport, the City of London, and others, in the towns and boroughs of England and Wales; in the counties, Glamorganshire, South Durham, Berks, Cambridgeshire, South Essex, West Surrey, West Kent, and others—all of which were formerly in the possession of our opponents. We have lost, as boroughs, Bolton, Guildford, Leeds, Maidstone, Aberdeen, Cambridge, Rochdale, and others; and, as counties, Lancashire North and Hampshire North.

A careful analysis of the returns of the new Parliament, from England, Wales, and Scotland, not including Ireland, gives, of former members who have been re-elected, about fifty who may be relied on for their votes on all our religious liberty questions. The new members amount to 168. Of these, according to present knowledge, it may be reasonably expected that, in their ecclesiastical politics, as compared with their predecessors, thirty will be found to be losses; sixty-six gains, and seventy-two exchanges of members ecclesiastically similar; making, as the result of this election, the probable clear gain of thirty-six votes, exclusive of Ireland, to the religious liberty party in Parliament.

Some of our contests have been severe. At Haverfordwest, Mr. Rees was only defeated by two votes; Mr. Walters made a bold stand at Sunderland; at Northampton and at Bury, Mr. Gilpin and Mr. Phillips succeeded, the latter in opposition to a member of the Government; at Leeds, Mr. Mills was defeated only by a small majority; Mr. Hadfield won his seat at Sheffield, though not without a spirited contest; Mr. Pease was triumphantly returned for South Durham; and at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mr. Carstairs, more earnest on our behalf than his opponent, polled upwards of 1,600 votes.

Whilst a general survey thus plainly indicates that our cause has made substantial progress since the last election, there is a particular and personal aspect which cannot be contemplated without deep regret. For reasons which are believed to be separate and distinct, many members of the late House of Commons, who were conspicuous on our behalf, are not found in the list of the new Parliament. Sir W. Clay no longer represents the Tower Hamlets; bribery and drunkenness have driven Mr. Miall from Rochdale; feeble health compels Mr. Heywood to retire from North Lancashire; and Mr. Barnes, Mr. Pellatt, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Fox, have been unsuccessful candidates for re-election. The loss of such faithful friends will occasion inconvenience for a time, at least, in our Parliamentary proceedings, and is a serious diminution to the joy with which we welcome an increased number of adherents. Your committee desire to express their sense of obligation to those trustworthy men who, though now for a season in honourable retirement,

have contributed so largely to a general result in which they themselves will rejoice, although it is not accompanied by their personal success. The work which has been so well begun cannot be arrested in its progress. The debates and proceedings of late years have happily rendered the principles and policy which this society advocates familiar to many minds, independently of the presence in the House of Commons of particular representatives. The additions and omissions in the new Legislature alike furnish to those who discern the signs of the times, assurance of the accelerated progress of genuine religious freedom.

SAMUEL MORLEY, Chairman.

EDWARD S. PRYCE, Secretary.

2, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street, April 6th, 1857.

OPINIONS OF M.P.S ON ECCLESIASTICAL QUESTIONS.

We this week complete our extracts from the speeches of members of the New Parliament, bearing on Ecclesiastical questions. It will be seen that they are taken chiefly from the addresses of county members. From the general expression of hostility to Church-rates, in the quotations we have given during the last three weeks, a speedy settlement of that question appears inevitable. Almost every one, Tory, Liberal, Conservative, Whig, and Radical, appears desirous of bringing the controversy to a close. Mr. Adeane, the new Liberal member for Cambridgeshire, says he is favourable to the Abolition of Church-rates, and in their stead, the maintenance of the fabric of the Church out of the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. This appears to be the plan favoured by what may be called the moderate supporters of Lord Palmerston. But have the Ecclesiastical Commissioners got a surplus? And if they have, what arrangement could be made in parishes where a Church-rate is only a matter of tradition? At present, we simply throw out these queries for consideration.

He was conscientiously a Dissenter, but would never give a vote that would tend to weaken the Church of England, as he thought it would require all the strength of the Protestants in this country consolidated to contend against the common enemy.—*E. Ball, Cambridgeshire.*

He was for the abolition of Church-rates, and in their stead the maintenance of the fabrics of the Church out of the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.—*Mr. Adeane, Cambridgeshire.*

As a member of the Church of England, while he would see provision made for maintaining the fabric of Churches, he would vote for the entire abolition of Church-rates.—*W. H. Foley, South Staffordshire.*

He would not vote for the disallowance of the grant to Maynooth, and would support any measure for the abolition of Church-rates, although the fabrics of Churches ought, in his opinion, to be maintained by the parishioners.—*W. O. Foster, South Staffordshire.*

He would vote for the abolition of that last shred of intolerance, the exclusion of Jews from Parliament; and for the abolition of Church-rates, as he believed they were most adverse to the true interests of the Church.—*Colonel Clifford, Isle of Wight.*

He was in favour of the collection of a religious rate to the same amount as Church-rates at present, but said he would have it applied without preference to the maintenance of every Protestant religious edifice in the country.—*Hon. E. J. Yorke, Cambridgeshire.*

He had received a letter complaining that he had not mentioned the Church in his address, but he had expressed his desire to preserve the constitutions of the country, among the institutions of which he included that of the Established Church. If that Church—which could not be mentioned without recollection of its dissensions—declined in the affections of the people, it would be attributable to those of her members who were dissatisfied with the simplicity of her formulas, and wished to restrict the circle of her toleration.—*J. E. Denison, North Nottinghamshire.*

He was perfectly willing to accede to the abolition of Church-rates, provided some equivalent was given; or otherwise the extinction of the Church-rates would be but an act of spoliation. With regard to education, he desired it to be conducted on the voluntary principle, but for it to be really valuable and beneficial to the community he was convinced that it must be based on religious and moral principles.—*E. B. Farnham, North Leicestershire.*

He was a staunch advocate of public education and the more equal distribution of Church property. It was monstrous, in his opinion, that the working clergy should be so miserably paid, while there were so many rich sinecures in the establishment.—Mr. Porter asked Mr. Howard what his opinion was upon the subject of Church-rates?—Mr. Howard: I voted in favour of Sir W. Clay's motion.—*Hon. C. Howard, East Cumberland.*

Upon the subject of Church-rates, he felt that no measure was likely to be carried that did not give satisfaction, first, to the great body of Churchmen, and, secondly, to the great body of Dissenters; but he earnestly hoped that a measure of this description might speedily be brought forward, and that the question might be finally settled. Mr. Marriott then asked him whether he should support such a measure as that which was introduced by Sir W. Clay upon the subject of Church-rates. Mr. Martin said that he should have done so.—*Mr. Martin, West Kent.*

He had always voted against the Maynooth grant. It was a painful vote; and he should be glad to support any measure of compromise by the payment of a loan of money, so that the subject might be got rid of.—*Lord Ossulton, North Northumberland.*

He wished that Dissenters should be relieved from paying towards the maintenance of the Church; and, with regard to the Maynooth grant, thought it ought to be continued, because it formed part of the compact

made by the Act of Union.—*Mr. Williams, West Cornwall.*

He was in favour of the abolition of Church-rates, and would have supported Sir W. Clay's motion, and was of opinion that burial-grounds, for common use by Churchmen and Dissenters, should be maintained out of poor-rates.—*R. Darcy, West Cornwall.*

He would uphold the Church as long as she remained true to her Protestant principles. He was opposed to the grant to Maynooth, to the admission of Jews into Parliament, and to the opening of places of amusement on the Lord's day.—*J. Tollenache, South Cheshire.*

He was opposed to any further increase in colonial bishoprics, and also to the withdrawal of the Maynooth grant. He was in favour of the abolition of Church-rates, the continuance of which was productive of bad feeling. More churches had been built and put in repair by the voluntary system in Anglesea in 10 years than would have been done by Church-rates in 50 years, and he thought the voluntary principle would be found to act well if applied to the country generally. He was friendly to increased education, but he considered the schemes propounded by Sir John Pakington and Lord John Russell impracticable. He thought the better plan would be to make denominational grants.—*Sir R. W. Bulkeley, Anglesea.*

All that was required to be done in the way of legislation with respect to Church-rates, was to obviate the disorders and the scandal which took place in the voting at vestries, and to limit the amount which any man in one year should be called upon to pay. With respect to the national Church, he thought the State would allow it to draw up those rules for its own management which were indispensable to uniformity of system.—*S. Estcourt, North Wilts.*

He would not consent to the abolition of Church-rates, until ample provision were made for the church of this kingdom. He was not in favour of the withdrawal of the grant to Maynooth, as he considered it a part of the settlement of the Union; at the same time he would yield to no one in his zeal as a Protestant, and as a sincere disciple of that Church in which he had been brought up.—*Earl of Lincoln, Newark.*

He looked upon the Christianity of the constitution in all its elements, and upon the maintenance of Protestantism as the basis of that constitution as essential to the prosperity and happiness of the empire. He asked them to look to the appointments of Lord Derby, to the appointment of Dr. Singer to the see of Meath, of Jewin to the archdeaconry of Emly, and of Browne to the deanery of Emly—(cheers)—and to say were not those comparable with any which Lord Palmerston had made?—*S. A. Hamilton, Dublin University.*

If it were true that the downfall of the Irish Church Establishment would follow the disendowment of Maynooth, he would advise them to put their houses in order; for he could tell them that the grant to the latter was not worth three years' purchase. He could say that the result of the carrying out of the expressed intention of the Government in respect to Ministers' Money would be the stripping of many of the clergy of the Established Church of the larger portion of their income, and that the Minister who would do this for the sake of catching a few votes would sacrifice the Church the moment it suited his purpose to do so.—*Right Hon. J. Napier, Dublin University.*

He was in favour of the abolition of Church-rates.—*Colonel Kingscote, East Gloucestershire.*

With respect to the Church he was one of its most attached members, and had no objection to such occasional distributions of its revenue as the circumstances of the country required; but he contended that we had no more right to alienate the property of the Church than of a private individual, and that Church-rates should be continued as a means of supporting the fabrics of our churches.—*Mr. Rolt, Q.C., East Gloucester.*

He had voted for Sir W. Clay's Bill for exempting Dissenters from a compulsory Church-rate, and he expressed his regret to see such a man out of Parliament. (Applause.) Offend whom it might, he would certainly vote in the new Parliament for any measure for the abolition of Church-rates. (Great applause.)—*Lord R. Grosvenor, Middlesex.*

He took his stand against the abolition of Church-rates.—*Mr. Liddell, South Northumberland.*

As to the question of Church-rates, he could not deny that it was very hard that Dissenters should be called upon to pay for the maintenance of a Church from which they differed. Very few Church of England men, he thought, would object to an alteration in this respect. He was not for the total abolition of Church-rates; he wished to see the rights of the Church maintained, but he did not think that an alteration in the present arrangement would be a spoliation of the Church.—*Lord Althorp, South Northampton.*

With regard to Church-rates, he could only say that he could see no objection to an alteration in the present mode of levying them if an efficient substitute could be provided for the maintenance of the fabric of the Church; but that was the great difficulty, and if none could be found he would oppose any measure for the abolition of Church-rates.—*R. Palmer, Berkshire.*

A good deal had been said about Church-rates. Now, he was prepared to abolish them and resort to the voluntary system at once.—*Hon. P. Bouverie, Berkshire.*

His opinions relative to Maynooth were the same as they always had been. The public money voted for that institution had been spent quite uselessly.—*Sir H. Meux, Herts.*

He would support a modification but not a total repeal of Church-rates.—*Mr. C. W. Pallier, Herts.*

With regard to Maynooth, he was now satisfied (notwithstanding he had voted in favour of the grant) that he should be guilty of no breach of faith if he attempted once and for ever to put an end to it.—*Sir F. Kelly, East Suffolk.*

He opposed the application of the State money to any particular sect; was in favour of administrative reform, of vote by ballot, and of a system of education based on the Scriptures—voluntary as far as possible, but carried out where necessary by the State.—*Mr. Wyld, Falmouth.*

I am opposed to grants by the State for religious purposes; but so long as the Presbyterians of Ireland receive aid from Government, I would support the grant to the college of Maynooth.—*R. Dalglish, Glasgow.*

I am averse to grants for religious purposes at the expense of the State, and would approve of their being discontinued. I am prepared to carry out the principle of the Appropriation Bill in regard to the Irish Church, but would not interfere with the corporate property of

the Churches in England or Scotland.—*Walter Buchanan, Glasgow.*

Mr. Seymour addressed himself at length to the subject of Church-rates, which he upheld. In reference to education, he objected to a school-rate. It had been satisfactorily shown in the case of a school established on religious grounds only in Massachusetts, which school had sunk into a purely secular one, that such would be the issue of any educational plan supported by a rate; while acknowledging the value of education to the people, he was not prepared to support a school-rate. He highly respected the voluntary principle of Dissenters, and was prepared to stand by the existing laws in reference to the observance of the Lord's day.—*Mr. Seymour, Dorsetshire.*

His principle was that, as the public revenue was made up of taxes from all classes of the community, it was unfair to tax any one portion of the people for the support of the religion of another portion. That was his general principle; but there was no general rule without an exception, and sometimes the exception proved the rule. So it was in this case. It was found expedient for the public good that a grant of some 30,000*l.* should be made to Maynooth, and he was there to maintain that it had served that end. But when he was asked if he would vote against it should it be the wish of the majority of his constituents that he should do so, he was prepared to do it (hisses and cheers), on the principle that he was not called on to set up his own judgment in any matters of a religious character when the majority were against him.—*Colonel Sykes, Aberdeen.*

He was in favour of national education, conducted upon a religious basis, and he had voted for the due observance of the Sabbath. He would support any measure which he thought would set the Church-rate question at rest.—*Sir J. Trollope, South Lincoln.*

He was in favour of a settlement of the Church-rate question in such a way that, while the scruples of Dissenters were had regard to, the fabric of the Church would be maintained.—*Colonel Wynne, Montgomery.*

Never, so long as he sat in the House of Commons, would he assent that the Crown should make a grant of money to educate the priesthood of the Church the object of which was to undermine that Protestant faith which the sovereign was sworn to defend. He had been successful in three divisions on Maynooth, and it was his intention to try and obtain a fourth as soon as Parliament re-assembled. (Laughter and much cheering.)—*Mr. Spooner, North Warwickshire.*

Proceeding next to discuss the question of the admission of Jews into Parliament, he contended that if such a step were ever taken, there was an end to the appellation of a Christian Parliament. (Hear, hear.) He regarded the history of that race as a warning against unbelief, and as furnishing an unanswerable argument against the admission of Jews into the legislative body; and he expressed his conviction that even if the House of Commons should be unable to resist the proposition, the House of Peers would never indorse it with their sanction. (Cheers.)—*Mr. Newdegate, North Warwickshire.*

Take another question—that of Church-rates. There was a bill before the last Parliament, which I do not think would have settled the question if it had remained there for 100 years. I refer to the measure introduced by Sir William Clay; that was a one-sided bill. I think that if Church-rates are extinct in large towns—which they are—the members of the Church have as good a right as any other class to spend their own money in their own way, for their own purposes, through men selected by themselves. That seems to be just, but no such principle was contained in the bill proposed by Sir William Clay. According to that measure there was no rate to be levied, but the voluntary contributions of the parishioners, where there were any, were to be managed and expended by an independent body.—*Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, South Wilts.*

He was not ashamed to express himself strongly in favour of the Maynooth grant. His views on Church-rates were that the present system pressed heavily on a large portion of the community whose religious opinions were not in accordance with the establishment they were compelled to support, and he should therefore support any just scheme which provided for the maintenance of the fabric of the Church.—*Lord Portman, Dorsetshire.*

CASE OF DISPUTED CHURCH-RATE.

A case of considerable interest came before the Petty Sessions at Bishop Auckland, in the county of Durham, on April 2nd, in which the validity of a Church-rate was disputed.

Mr. Richard B. Gibbs said: This is a summons against Joseph Pease, at the suit of James McLauchlan, churchwarden of Crook, in the parish of Brancepeth, for 13*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* for a Church-rate said to be made on the 27th March, 1856. I must apply to have this summons dismissed, inasmuch as I have good ground to dispute the validity of the rate. Mr. Gibbs here handed to the Bench the following notice:—"I dispute the validity of the rate, and I intend to take such steps in respect thereof as I may be advised; and if, after this notice, any order is made or proceeded on against me, I shall hold all parties concerned responsible at law." He then referred to the 53rd Geo. III., cap. 57, which provides that "if the validity of such rate, or the liability of the person from whom it is demanded to pay the same, give notice thereof to the justices, they shall forbear giving judgment thereon, and the person or persons demanding the same may then proceed to the recovery of their demand, according to due course of law as heretofore used and accustomed;" and stated that the Court of Queen's Bench had unanimously agreed in the case of the Queen v. Crook (29th January last), to quash the order of the magistrates of Lancaster Petty Sessions, who had held that the objections taken by the defendant were frivolous.

In answer to the Bench,

Mr. Gibbs said: I have given notice both to the rector and the churchwarden of Brancepeth, and also to the churchwarden of Crook, of my intention to dispute the validity of this rate.

The Bench: Have we the power to enforce this rate in the face of the Act of Parliament just read by Mr. Gibbs? We think not.

The magistrate's clerk (to Mr. Gibbs): Do you intend to take this case into the Ecclesiastical Court?

Mr. Gibbs: It is not for us to take it there; it is for the churchwardens to do that.

The Bench (to Mr. Mac Lauchlan): How did you make the rate? Did you go on the old rate-book?

Mr. Mac Lauchlan: I did.

Mr. Gibbs here handed in a bill for 19*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.*, which was the first he had received from the churchwarden, and which was made on the poor-rate assessment for January, 1857; also a second bill for 13*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, the amount now claimed, together with a note from the churchwarden stating that the first was erroneous.

The Bench (to Mr. Mac Lauchlan): Which rate are you going upon now? Are you going upon the old rate?

Mr. Mac Lauchlan: I am on that for January, 1856.

The Bench (to Mr. Gibbs): Then do you object to the rate? If so, what is your objection?

Mr. Gibbs: I hardly think I am bound to state my objection in the absence of proof of the rate having been made by the churchwardens. I contend that no rate has been made. The vestry decided to make a rate on the 25th March, 1856, and the churchwardens have neglected to act on their authority in due time. I have taken legal advice, and have been told that my case is so simple and so strong that I require no legal assistance. Lord Campbell has ruled in the very important case which I have mentioned, where a similar objection to the one I am taking was made, "That the churchwardens ought to follow up the authority of the vestry and make an assessment upon all who are liable, and not lie by till there has been a change of inhabitants, and, as suggested by my brother Coleridge, a burden cast on those who are not liable." This rate was granted by the vestry on the 25th of March, 1856, and it was not until after the 5th of March, 1857, that the churchwardens took any steps in the matter. This I take, on the authority of four eminent judges, to be a valid objection to the rate.

Mr. Mac Lauchlan here stated that the rate was made at the vestry on Easter Tuesday, the 25th of March, and Mr. Gibbs, who had objected to it, had declined to go to a poll.

Mr. Gibbs said that the Bench would see that Mr. Mac Lauchlan was confounding the proceedings of the vestry with the duties of the churchwardens.

The Bench (to Mr. Mac Lauchlan): I suppose the churchwardens collect the rate when it is wanted; is that so?

Mr. Mac Lauchlan: It is, sir.

Mr. Gibbs: I must beg to press my objection, which, on the authority of the decision already referred to, so recently given in the Court of Queen's Bench, I consider to be *bonâ fide*.

The Bench: It is only now for the magistrates to determine whether this is a sufficient objection to the validity of the rate. Do you admit, Mr. Gibbs, that the rate is good on the face of it?

Mr. Gibbs: No, I do not.

The Bench were of opinion that the rate-book ought to have been produced, and asked Mr. Mac Lauchlan why he had not brought it, seeing the case had been adjourned from last Thursday to enable him to produce the books.

Mr. Mac Lauchlan here handed an old memorandum book to the Bench, which appeared to be the only book he knew anything about.

Mr. Gibbs said the churchwarden of Brancepeth told him that no rate had been made out.

The Bench intimated that the case had better be adjourned, that Mr. Mac Lauchlan might have an opportunity of producing the rate-book, upon which

Mr. Gibbs said, I must apply for this summons to be dismissed. I have been here twice at great inconvenience. I have waited upon the churchwardens and told them I intended to oppose the rate, and they ought to have been prepared.

The Bench (to Mr. Mac Lauchlan): We think this case ought to be dismissed, and if you think fit you can take out another summons. The case is therefore dismissed, and you must pay the costs.

THE EASTER VESTRIES AND CHURCH RATES.

(From *The Liberator*.)

Easter Tuesday is approaching, and the vestry meetings on that day should be turned to the best account for abolition purposes. The accounts of outgoing churchwardens should be rigorously inspected. The new churchwardens to be chosen should be, at least, men who will act in a spirit of fair-play; and, if they are pledged against church-rates, that will be an additional recommendation. Petitions to Parliament from the vestries should be proposed; and, of course, wise and resolute efforts should be made to oppose the making of rates, no matter what may be the probable result.

Let no Church-rate abolitionist think that he has done enough in returning an anti-Church-rate man as his representative; on the contrary, let him strengthen the hands of the new member, by furnishing new evidence of the imperative necessity for promptly and decisively settling the question. Greatly shall we rejoice if our issue for May contains the record, not only of many triumphs at the polls, but of triumphs, scarcely less valuable, achieved within the narrower area of the parish vestry.

[A line addressed to "the Secretary, 2, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street," will obtain a prompt supply of publications for individual guidance and public circulation.—*Ed. Nonconformist.*]

ARCHDEACON DENISON'S CASE.—Sir John Dodson, the Dean of the Court of Arches, has appointed Monday, April 20, and following days, for hearing

the appeal in Archdeacon Denison's case from the court held last year by the Archbishop of Canterbury at Bath. In the event of an adverse decision by the Dean of Arches, it is the intention of the archdeacon to prosecute a further appeal before the Judicial Committee of Privy Council.

THE NEW BISHOP OF NORWICH.—It is said that the Hon. and Rev. J. T. Pelham, M.A., a younger brother of the Earl of Chichester, has received from Lord Palmerston the appointment to the bishopric of Norwich, which recently became vacant by the resignation of the Right Rev. Dr. Samuel Hinds. Mr. Pelham has held the valuable metropolitan rectory of St. Marylebone since the death of the Rev. Dr. Spry in 1854. He is a strong adherent of the evangelical party in the Church of England.

AN EPISCOPAL COMMISSION.—A commission is to be issued for the purpose of inquiring into the several dioceses of Canterbury, London, Winchester, and Rochester. The commissioners are to be the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Chichester, Mr. Spencer H. Walpole, Mr. Stephen Lushington, Dr. Travers Twiss, Vicar-General of the Province of Canterbury, Archdeacon Sinclair, Archdeacon Wigram, and Archdeacon Jones; Mr. Felix Knyvett, Secretary to the Archbishop, to be Secretary to the Commission.

THE CLERKENWELL INCUMBENCY.—On Thursday the candidates for this office were nominated at a meeting of the parishioners held in the Parochial Schools, Amwell-street. On a show of hands being taken, about 400 were held up for Mr. Maguire, 11 for the Rev. T. H. Ball, and 12 for the Rev. T. W. Herbert. A poll was demanded, which terminated on Monday with the following results:—The Rev. R. Maguire, 1,679 votes; Rev. T. H. Ball, 10; the Rev. T. W. Herbert, 5. Mr. Maguire thanked the parishioners for the honour they had conferred upon him.

CURIOUS SCENE IN A CHURCH.—On Sunday evening the congregation of St. George's, Bloomsbury, were startled in the opening part of the sermon of the rector (the Rev. Emilius Bayley) by a man of respectable appearance rising from his seat in the western gallery, and shouting out in a very excited tone of voice—"That's quite right, sir; go on, sir; stand by the Established Church, sir." He would have proceeded further in his harangue, but one of his neighbours and the sexton put him down the stairs and out of the church. Mr. Bayley was perfectly self-possessed during the scene, and twice besought his excited congregation to remain in their seats and attend to the sermon.

THE CHURCH-RATE QUESTION.—*The Record* says—"The Church-rate question is one of complexity and difficulty. Probably the most prudent course would be to remit it to a well-chosen committee, excluding the extreme men on either side, in order to devise a plan or plans, to be taken into consideration in February next." The same paper lets out incidentally that Mr. Gladstone was asked, and refused, to become a member of the "Committee of Laymen" to support Church-rates.

PREACHING IN EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.—Several correspondents in *The Times* continue to urge that our abbeys and cathedral churches should be thrown open to such able preachers, of other denominations than the Church of England, as could interest and instruct, by their eloquence, congregations of several thousand persons.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND MINISTERS OF RELIGION.—A conference of ministers of the Gospel is to be held in Manchester, in the second week in June, for the purpose of deliberating on plans for counteracting intemperance, and to consider how far it will be advisable to throw their weight into the scale on behalf of the movement now making for the total suppression of the liquor traffic. Few more serious enquiries could engage the attention of our ministerial brethren. The celebrated Neal Dow, the originator of the Maine Law, is expected to attend the conference. Already 500 ministers of all sects have signified their intention of being present, if possible, including the Rev. Samuel Martin, the Rev. John Kelly, &c.

Religious Intelligence.

ASHTON KEYNES, WILTS.—On Friday evening an interesting meeting was held at the Independent Chapel in this village, the object of which was the presentation of a basket of useful plate to the Rev. Frederick J. Perry. The chair was ably filled by Mr. John Jefferies. Mr. G. Rowland, at the close of an appropriate speech, presented the testimonial, which Mr. Perry acknowledged. Mr. J. Pilkington then delivered a suitable address. The subscribers to the testimonial were not confined to the Independent church and congregation; other Dissenters aided in the purchase of the testimonial, and many members of the Church of England, including one clergyman and the churchwarden of the parish. Mr. Perry is seeking a sphere of ministerial usefulness, having resigned his present charge.

BETHNAL GREEN ROAD CHAPEL.—On Wednesday evening, March 24, the annual meeting of the Sabbath-schools connected with the above chapel, was held in the large schoolroom. About 250 persons sat down to tea, after which the Revs. Messrs. Kennedy, Cook, Davis, Eastman, Woodhouse, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting, the chair being occupied by the pastor, Rev. J. Viney. It appeared from the reports read by Messrs. Richards and Dawson, the secretaries, that since the establishment of the schools in 1807, upwards of 9,000 children had passed through them. There are now on the books 1,500, with an average

attendance on Sabbath afternoons of nearly 1,000, under the care of between eighty and ninety teachers, all of whom, with only two or three exceptions, are members of the church. During the past year two who had formerly been teachers in the school have been ordained to the Christian ministry.

CAVERSHAM, OXFORDSHIRE.—On Tuesday, March 31st, the Rev. James Dadswell was ordained to the pastorate of the Independent church in this village. The Rev. W. Wainwright, of Whethampstead, read the Scriptures and prayed. The Rev. W. Legg, B.A., of Reading, delivered the introductory discourse. The Rev. C. H. Bateman, of Reading, asked the usual questions. The Rev. James Rowland, of Henley, offered the ordination prayer. The Rev. James Sherman, of Blackheath, delivered a very impressive charge; and the Rev. W. Vick concluded the service by prayer.

KETTON, RUTLAND.—A numerously attended tea-meeting was held at Ketton, on Tuesday, 31st ult., to take a farewell of the Rev. T. Gammidge, who has zealously laboured in the village for twenty years. A handsome silver cream-jug, bearing an inscription, and two purses, together containing 20l., one subscribed by his friends at Ketton and other places, and the other by his friends at Stamford, were presented as expressions of affectionate regard. Afterwards appropriate addresses were delivered by the Rev. B. O. Bendall, Mr. Pinney, Mr. Smith, and others. Mr. Gammidge leaves behind the regrets of many both in Ketton and the neighbourhood.

MR. CHOWN'S LECTURES TO THE WORKING CLASSES.—The last of the fifth winter course was delivered at the Mechanics' Institute, on Thursday evening; Mr. Alderman Rand in the chair. It was the fourth delivery to young women, on "Cinderella;" and again, when nearly 900, principally of those for whom the lecture was designed, were admitted, the doors were closed some time before the hour of commencing, and great numbers had to return disappointed. The course of lectures, of which this was the last, has extended over fourteen nights, during which the total number of admissions has been nearly 17,000; the total receipts, mostly in pennies, 133l. 18s. 7d., and the surplus for the infirmary 36l.—*Bradford Observer*.

NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE.—The Church and Congregation meeting in Commercial-street, in this town, under the ministry of Rev. W. Aitchison, having found their former chapel too small for the increasing congregation, and also otherwise inconvenient, have erected a new structure on the same site, which will afford greater facilities and accommodation, and be more in accordance with the modern development of architectural taste. The new chapel now completed is in the Byzantine style, capable of seating about 1,000 persons. The chapel is entered from Commercial-street, by a wide doorway protected by a handsome portico, and the whole frontage is constructed of Bath freestone, and is richly carved. The interior has its galleries, supported on coupled-iron columns, and is lighted by the windows of a lofty clear story, supported on arches of elegant form, and decorated. The iron columns are bronzed, and have capitals enriched with foliage. The orchestra and organ are situated at the back of the pulpit and are open to the chapel by a lofty arch with columns wreathed with vine-leaves and fruit. The pulpit is of stone carved with open work and foliage, and the communion rail of iron and bronzed. The pews are of modern construction—low with leaning backs. The accommodation includes vestries, heating apparatus, and schools for 300 children. The total cost, comprising lighting, heating, and a new organ, will amount to about 2,300l. Of this sum about 700l. remains to be paid; the people having chiefly by their own voluntary contributions raised the residue. The architect is R. G. Thomas, Esq., of Newport. The chapel was opened for Divine worship on Wednesday, March 25, when two excellent sermons were preached to large congregations by Rev. J. Aldis, of Reading. Between the services, a public dinner and tea were provided, which were well attended. Parts were taken in the various meetings by Revs. T. Thomas, D.D., President of the Baptist College, Pontypool; T. Gillman and F. Pollard (Independents), Newport; G. Howe, Cardiff; R. T. Verrall, B.A. (Independent), Cardiff; F. Leonard, LL.B., Ross; J. Penny, Coleford; J. Hill, and C. Short, M.A., Swansea; S. Young, Abergavenny, and W. Aitchison, the pastor of the church. Also, by Mr. Alderman Evans, treasurer to the church; T. Nicholson, Esq., Sydney; Mr. Councillor Davies, and I. Harrison, Esq., Editor of *The Star of Gwent*. On the following Sunday, able sermons were preached to crowded audiences, in the morning and evening by Rev. N. Haycroft, M.A., Bristol; and in the afternoon by Rev. T. Davies, President of the Baptist College, Haverfordwest. The proceeds of the collections, &c. at these services, amount to about 100l.

ON SATURDAY LAST, the Rev. Mr. Davies, Baptist missionary from Ceylon, safely arrived at Portsmouth, with his wife and family.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—According to *The Watchman*, the receipts of the society for the past year have equalled those of the previous year, and amount to more than 119,000l. The expenditure of the year has been met, and the balance remaining from former years has been liquidated.

The effects of Redpath the swindler were sold by auction at Christie and Manson's, last week. It appears that he held his house in the Regent's-park on a long lease; that his cellar was well stocked with wines, his library with books, and his pantry with plate.

Correspondence.

THE LATE BOROUGH ELECTIONS AND THE BALLOT.

To the Editor of *The Nonconformist*.

SIR,—In the few words you inserted last week on the Manchester election, I ventured to refer to the favourable moment having presented itself for all earnest Reformers combining to adopt a definite policy for the "Out-door Parliament."

If I am not intruding upon your valuable space, I would suggest that in this proposed movement, the people at large should be plied with lectures and tracts, upon the general subject of political economy. The tone of patriotism also requires to be placed upon higher ground than it now occupies amongst us. This fact has been abundantly evidenced during the late elections, by the false and shallow cries which have operated to displace first-class men by but third-rate representatives in Parliament. The Canton business, and the miserable apologies made for it by professedly Christian men, I prefer passing over in mournful silence. The sublime and practical truths of Christianity are wrongfully excluded from the sphere of politics. Our national acts, and our individual duties as citizens in relation to those acts, should be in harmony with the precepts and principles of the New Testament. But how often is it the case that these Divine precepts and principles are violently outraged! I think, Sir, that the people of these realms require to be reminded of their deep responsibility in relation to these matters. Retribution is as sure to follow these frequent transgressions of ours, as there is a Supreme Ruler in heaven. Christian patriotism, arouse thyself for the work devolving upon thee!

As to the details of Parliamentary reform, the ballot must have thrust itself prominently forward during the late contest. At one time it was pleaded for, chiefly that small agricultural towns might be protected from the weight of influence usually brought to bear upon the electors by the landed gentry of the neighbourhood. But now it is as much needed for manufacturing towns. The influence of employers of labour has been brought to bear, to a large extent, in Manchester and other neighbouring towns. It has been a matter of frequent experience during the late contests, for a canvasser to see his pledged voters come up to the polling booth and vote in direct violation of their pledges. Subsequent inquiry has revealed the fact that the *scree* had been put on by the employer or overlooker, and the pledge, conscientiously given, had to be violated. The statistics of the Manchester election would take up too much space to illustrate this point, but I can furnish you with the particulars of the Huddersfield canvass and election.

Mr. Cobden received pledges	643
Expressed themselves in favour of Mr. Cobden, but would not pledge	44
Uncertain (but voted for Cobden)	27

714

After the election it was found that thirty-two who had pledged for Cobden abstained from voting. Five who had expressed themselves favourable did not vote. Forty-eight of Cobden's pledged men voted for Akroyd, and thirty-nine favourables voted for Akroyd. These facts speak for themselves, and I believe that many converts have recently been made to the necessity of the ballot. See the conduct of Sir James Graham's committee at the close of the Carlisle election. If we are to have reform by piecemeal, let the first thing gained be the ballot.

With the hope that you will excuse my trespassing so far on your attention,

I am, Sir, yours sincerely, J. W.
Manchester, April 6, 1857.

UNITARIANS AND "ORTHODOX" DISSENTERS.

To the Editor of *The Nonconformist*.

SIR,—I beg leave to enclose for insertion, if you permit, in your paper, of which I have long been a constant reader, a copy of two notes addressed by me to the Editor of *The Inquirer* on the 9th and the 16th inst., both of which he has declined to insert, on the alleged ground, that he could not consistently do so, after having notified to correspondents his determination not to admit any further animadversions on his leading article of February 7. I cannot but think that the said notice was premature, and tended, if it was not intended, to prevent the revelation of the fact, that the number of those members of the Unitarian body, who are not in sympathy with the editor on the subject matter of the said article, is not quite so insignificant as he was willing to believe. However this may be, I am desirous that it should be distinctly known that I cordially sympathise with those respected brethren and friends of my own denomination, who made greater haste than I to protest against the matter and spirit of the article referred to. Deeply do I feel that it is most undesirable to widen the breach—already, in my opinion, much too wide—between our own and other denominations of Dissenters; nor am I willing to forget that, on the subject of "dissent" at least, we are, or ought to be, in sincere sympathy with each other. I know indeed, and grieve to know, that on the ground of our conscientious rejection of doctrines which they regard as without doubt the essential doctrines of the Gospel, and dignify accordingly with the names of "orthodox" and "evangelical," not a few of our Dissenting brethren shun all brotherly intercourse with us, and even presume not merely to question our right to the Christian name, but to deny our sincerity in professing to be, according to the best of our knowledge, true disciples of the common Lord. Greatly do I regret that this should be the case. In this respect, however, I cannot perceive that those members of the Establishment with whom such Dissenters are in doctrinal sympathy, think of us, or treat us, at all more charitably. The Low Church, as it has been called, forms a large and powerful, if not the largest and most powerful party in the Establishment, and, so far as my observation extends, their feelings towards us, and their treatment of us, have not been at all more candid and kindly than those of our warmest opponents amongst the Dissenters. Scarcely less decided has been the hostility of the High Church to Unitarians and Unitarianism, when they have deigned to notice them at all. And if from the comparatively small section of the Broad Church, and from the liberal of all parties, in whose minds and hearts true charity mingles with and tempers, even where it does not super-

sede, doctrinal zeal, we have experienced a juster appreciation and a more benevolent treatment, it cannot, I think, be denied, that amongst our Dissenting brethren also, of various denominations, we have met with many who have felt it to be their duty to leave to us that liberty of thought which they have claimed for themselves, and to act upon our Saviour's precept, "Judge not, that ye be not judged." If we have sometimes found a greater prevalence of bitter doctrinal zeal amongst the Dissenters than in the Establishment, we should not forget the tendency of the "loaves and fishes" to mollify resentment, and keep zeal in abeyance. Sincerely sympathising with our Dissenting brethren in the belief that there ought to be no State interference with religious opinions, and that religious truth should contend with religious error on *spiritual* grounds and with *spiritual* weapons only, let us cordially cherish, I would say, and consistently act upon our sympathy on this important subject; and, at the same time, cultivate in our hearts the desire and the hope that, by God's blessing humbly sought on faithful efforts to find out His truth, we shall at length, in His own due time, learn to sympathise on subjects that may be justly deemed more vitally important.

I remain, Sir, truly yours,
JOSEPH HUTTON.

Burton-road, Derby, March 24.

To the Editor of *The Inquirer*.

SIR,—I had perhaps no right to expect, after your announcement of the 7th inst., that you would grant admission to my note of the 9th. I think, however, that I was fully justified in expecting that you would, at least in your Notices to Correspondents, advert to the fact that you had received it, and thus make known for me, what I am desirous that all who have read your article of Feb. 7th should know, that, though a Unitarian, I have no sympathy with the sentiments that it contains, and that I am, not merely by accident, but on principle, a Nonconformist as well as a Unitarian, and should continue to be so, even if Unitarian Christianity itself, in what I might deem an absolutely unexceptionable form, were to become the religion of the State. If you will say even as much as this for me, I will thank you, and subscribe myself,

Sincerely yours,
JOSEPH HUTTON.

Burton-road, Derby, March 16.

FABRICATED "DEATH."

To the Editor of *The Nonconformist*.

SIR,—I shall thank you to contradict the report of my "death" in your last week's paper, which has caused considerable pain and expense to several members of my family at a long distance from town.

I am sure every man possessing a spark of feeling must condemn such conduct, and no other than a "scoundrel" could have resorted to such an act; and I have my suspicion that it was done by an individual taking a prominent position in the election for Finsbury, unfortunately too well known for vindictive feeling. Be that suspicion well grounded or not, I think it is the bounden duty of every proprietor of a newspaper to see that no communication finds its way into its columns *without being duly authenticated*; had that been the case, my aged parents' feelings would not have been thus pained, and my friends saved considerable expense.

I can only say that, great as my exertions were on behalf of the candidate I thought the most deserving of support, I can lay my head upon my pillow feeling no real animosity against any man who conscientiously voted the opposite way; and it grieves me to see "men" professing liberality with their tongues, but who by their "dirty" acts seem capable of anything.

Your obedient servant,
G. L. WORTH.

Tower Villa, Canonbury, 4th April, 1857.

[We very much regret the insertion complained of. It is our practice to insert none sent us without proper authentication, but in this instance the manuscript was sent to the printers without the customary authority and inspection. In justice to ourselves we must state that we have done all in our power to aid in the discovery of the writer of the fabricated report.—Ed. *Nonconformist*.]

THE REVENUE.

The total amount of the Revenue for the quarter ending March 31st is 18,519,149l.; for the year, 72,334,062l.

The Official Return shows an increase on the quarter of 115,074l., and on the year of 2,525,066l.

CUSTOMS.—The increase on the year arises on nearly every head of duty, except tea and coffee, on which there is a decrease (or postponement) of revenue of one million, principally owing to the anticipated reduction of the duty in April.

The quarter's revenue is more especially affected by the same cause.

EXCISE.—An increase in the year of 853,848l., and in the quarter of 91,222l.; arising principally on spirits, hops, and paper, &c. There would have been a much greater increase but for the repeal of the war duty on malt, which has affected the revenue of the year about 1,000,000l., and that of the quarter about 250,000l. (including the drawbacks on stocks on hand.)

STAMPS.—An increase of about 296,000l. on the year, and 103,000l. on the quarter; arising from additional revenues from legacy and succession duties and other items.

LAND AND ASSESSED TAXES.—Unimportant variations both on the year and quarter.

INCOME TAX.—Shows an increase of more than a million, derived from the additional twopence in the pound, imposed in 1855, and which did not take full effect until the second half of the year 1855-6. The quarter shows a smaller comparative increase, the full rate being then in operation.

POST-OFFICE.—An increase of correspondence has produced a similar addition to the revenue of both the quarter and the year.

CROWN LANDS.—No variation of any amount.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Casual variation only.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

Until the election returns are completed, it would be scarcely advisable to re-publish the list of members up to the present time. We, therefore, give only the returns which have taken place since our last Number, with a list of all the new members of the House returned up to yesterday.

UNOPPOSED RETURNS.

ABERDEENSHIRE.—Haddo.
 ANGLESEA.—Bulkeley.
 ARGYLLSHIRE.—Finlay.
 AYR BURGH.—Craufurd.
 BANFFSHIRE.—Earl of Fife.
 CARDIGANSHIRE.—Lisburne.
 CARMARTHENSHIRE.—Davies and Jones.
 CAITHNESSSHIRE.—Traill.
 CARLOW (COUNTY).—Bruen and Bunbury.
 CHESHIRE (NORTH).—Egerton and Leigh.
 CHESHIRE (SOUTH).—Egerton and Tollemache.
 CLACKMANNAN AND KINROSS.—Melgund.
 CORNWALL (EAST).—Robartes and Kendall.
 CORNWALL (WEST).—Williams and Davey.
 DENBIGHSHIRE.—Wynne and Biddulph.
 DERBYSHIRE (NORTH).—Cavendish and Thornhill.
 DUMFRIESSHIRE.—Smollett.
 DUMFRIESSHIRE.—Johnstone.
 DUNDALK.—Boyer.
 EDINBURGH (COUNTY).—Earl of Dalkeith.
 ELGIN BURGH.—Duff.
 ELGINSHIRE.—Cumming and Bruce.
 FERMANAGH.—Cole and Archdale.
 FIFESHIRE.—Fergus.
 HAMPSHIRE (SOUTH).—Dutton and Jervoise.
 KILDARE (COUNTY).—Cogan and Henchy.
 KINCARDINESHIRE.—Arbuthnot.
 LANCASHIRE (SOUTH).—Brown and Cheetham.
 LANARKSHIRE.—Colebrooke.
 LIMERICK (COUNTY).—Monsell and De Vere.
 MALLOW.—Norreys.
 MEATH.—Corbally and M'Evoy.
 MERIONETH.—Wynne.
 MONMOUTHSHIRE.—Somerset and Morgan.
 MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—Wynne.
 NORFOLK (EAST).—Windham and Buxton.
 NORTHUMBERLAND (NORTH).—Lovaine and Ossulston.
 NORTHUMBERLAND (SOUTH).—Beaumont and Liddell.
 NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (NORTH).—Denison and Clinton.
 PEEBLES.—Montgomery.
 QUEEN'S COUNTY.—Coot and Fitzpatrick.
 RENFREWSHIRE.—Stewart.
 ROSS AND CROMARTY (SHIRES).—Matheson.
 ROXBURGHSHIRE.—Elliott.
 SELKIRKSHIRE.—Lockhart.
 SOMERSET (EAST).—Miles and Knatchbull.
 SOMERSETSHIRE (WEST).—Moody and Langton.
 STIRLINGSHIRE.—Blackburn.
 SUFFOLK (EAST).—Henniker and Kelly.
 SUSSEX (WEST).—March and Wyndham.
 SUTHERLANDSHIRE.—Stafford.
 TRALEE.—O'Connell.
 TYRONE (COUNTY).—Hamilton and Corry.
 WARWICKSHIRE (NORTH).—Newdegate & Spooner.
 WIGTON BURGH.—Dunbar.
 WIGTONSHIRE.—Agnew.
 WESTMEATH (COUNTY).—Levinge and Magan.
 WESTMORELAND.—Lowther and Bective.
 YORKSHIRE (EAST).—Hotham and Duncombe.

CLOSE OF POLLS.

WEDNESDAY.
 DUNDALK, 1.
 Bowyer ... 136
 Cantwell ... 40
 WATERFORD, 2.
 Blake ... 415
 Hassard ... 380
 Barrow ... 282
 O'Dwyer ... 218
 ARMAGH, 1.
 Miller ... 175
 Bond ... 162
 KILKENNY, 1.
 Sullivan ... 213
 Devereux ... 171
 NEWRY, 1.
 Kirk (L) ... 246
 Waring ... 231
 CARRICKFERGUS, 1.
 Dobbs ... 560
 McDonnough ... 384
 THURSDAY.
 SOUTH DERBYSHIRE, 2.
 Evans (L) ... 3885
 Colville (L) ... 3326
 Clowes (C) ... 2086
 Stanhope (C) ... 1958
 NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE, 2.
 Adderley (C) ... 3631
 Child (C) ... 3473
 Buller (L) ... 2640
 EAST KENT, 2.
 Dering ... 2336
 Bridges ... 2398
 Deedes ... 2286
 Acheson ... 80
 HEREFORDSHIRE, 3.
 Cotterill (L) ... 3360
 Blakemore (C) ... 2794
 King (C) ... 2751
 Hanbury (L) ... 2469
 KIRKCUDBRIGHT.
 Mackie ... 365
 Maxwell ... 332
 ATHLONE, 1.
 Ennis ... 100
 Handcock ... 50
 GALWAY, 1.
 Dunkellin ... 643
 O'Flaherty ... 501
 French ... 430
 CARLOW, 1.
 Alexander ... 127
 Ponsonby ... 79
 NEW ROSS, 1.
 Tottenham ... 90
 Graves ... 71
 ABERDEEN, 1.
 Colonel Sykes (L) ... 1035
 J. F. Leith (L) ... 849
 INVERNESS BURGH, 1.
 Matheson ... 383
 Campbell ... 335
 SOUTH ESSEX, 2.
 Bramston (C) ... 2330
 Wingfield (L) ... 2112
 Smith (C) ... 2097
 A liberal gain of 1.
 BERWICKSHIRE, 1.
 Scott (C) ... 394
 Robertson ... 305
 BELFAST, 2.
 Cairns (C) ... 1479
 Davison (C) ... 1410
 M'Lean (L) ... 995
 Ferguson (L) ... 773
 M'Clure (L) ... 556
 DUNGARVAN, 1.
 Maguire (L) ... 123
 Humble ... 104
 AYRSHIRE, 1.
 Stuart (L) ... 1662
 Ferguson (C) ... 1458

FRIDAY.

BERKSHIRE, 3.
 Palmer (C) ... 1802
 Bouverie (L) ... 1524
 Vansittart (C) ... 1494
 Vernon (C) ... 1360
 A liberal gain of 1.
 SOUTH DURHAM, 2.
 Pease (L) ... 2570
 Vane (C) ... 2545
 Farrer (C) ... 2091
 A liberal gain of 1.
 DORSETSHIRE, 3.
 Portman (L) ... 2427
 Sturt (C) ... 2196
 Seymour (C) ... 2179
 Floyer (C) ... 2157
 A liberal gain of 1.
 NORTH LEICESTERSHIRE, 2.
 Manners (C) ... 1791
 Farnham (C) ... 1630
 Frewen (C) ... 1253
 GLAMORGANSHIRE, 2.
 Talbot (L) ... 3163
 Vivian (L) ... 3014
 Vaughan (C) ... 2090
 A liberal gain of 1.
 S. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, 2.
 Althorp (L) ... 2107
 Knightley (C) ... 1932
 Vyse (C) ... 1593
 A liberal gain of 1.
 NORTH DEVON, 2.
 Buller (L) ... 3648
 Trefusis (C) ... 2302
 Northcote (C) ... 2092
 A liberal gain of 1.
 WEST SURREY, 2.
 Briscoe (L) ... 1432
 Drummond (C) ... 1389
 Currie (C) ... 1202
 A liberal gain of 1.
 BEDFORD (COUNTY) 2.
 Russell ... 1564
 Gilpin ... 1374
 Higgins ... 1343
 Stuart ... 1246
 CAMBRIDGESHIRE, 3.
 Ball (C) ... 2780
 Adeane (L) ... 2616
 Yorke (C) ... 2483
 Manners (C) ... 2127
 A liberal gain of 1.
 NORTH HANTS, 2.
 Beach (C) ... 1424
 Selator (C) ... 1378
 Carleton (L) ... 844
 ISLE OF WIGHT, 1.
 Clifford (L) ... 730
 Fleming (C) ... 609
 A liberal gain of 1.
 WEST CUMBERLAND, 2.
 Wyndham (C) ... 1850
 Lowther (C) ... 1827
 Lawson (L) ... 1551
 DROGHEDA, 1.
 McCann ... 350
 Brodigan ... 14
 AYRSHIRE, 1.
 Stuart (L) ... 1662
 Ferguson (C) ... 1458
 LISBURN, 1.
 Richardson (L) ... 138
 Hogg ... 131
 CASHIEL, 1.
 O'Brien (L) ... 81
 Hemphill ... 39
 Langan ... 33
 SLIGO, 1.
 Somers (L) ... 150
 Wynne ... 144
 SATURDAY.
 LINCOLNSHIRE, 2.
 Trollope (C) ... 4020
 Wilson (C) ... 3626
 Packe (L) ... 3194
 DUBLIN UNIVERSITY, 2.
 Napier (C) ... 879
 Hamilton (C) ... 791
 Wilson (L) ... 116
 YORK (NORTH RIDING), 2.
 Duncombe (C) ... 5259
 Cayley (C) ... 4641
 Dundas (L) ... 4185
 SOUTH WILTS, 2.
 Sidney Herbert ... 1517
 Wyndham ... 1445
 Thynne ... 1269
 MONDAY.
 MIDDLESEX.
 Hanbury ... 5426
 Lord R. Grosvenor ... 5324
 Viscount Chelsea ... 2916
 KENT (WEST).
 Martin (L) ... 3893
 Whatman (L) ... 3583
 Smith (C) ... 3164
 LINCOLNSHIRE (SOUTH).
 Trollope ... 4016
 Willson ... 3625
 Packe ... 3189

THE COUNTIES.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—The nomination took place on Parker's-piece, Cambridge, on Tuesday week. The show of hands was in favour first of Mr. Ball, and secondly of Mr. Adeane, and the numbers appeared to be on the first show so evenly balanced between the Hon. E. Yorke and Lord George Manners that a second show had to be taken as between those two gentlemen, after which the high sheriff declared Mr. Yorke to have the majority. The sheriff declared the election to have fallen, so far as the show was concerned, upon Messrs. Yorke, Ball, and Adeane. A poll was demanded on behalf of Lord G. Manners. It will be seen from the final issue that Mr. Ball was second on the poll throughout, and that Mr. Adeane, the Liberal, followed close in his rear. We believe that Mr. Ball was vigorously supported by the Dissenters of the district, but that many of Mr. Adeane's Liberal friends plumped for him. The result is a great triumph over aristocratic influence.

EAST NORFOLK.—On Monday, Major-General Wyndham and Sir E. N. Buxton were elected without opposition. The gallant general promised to pay special attention to military reform:—

You must understand that in calling myself a military reformer, I have no intention to set to work to badger the Horse Guards upon every point. I am not going to undertake that duty; I don't believe it is necessary, and if it is necessary I don't intend to do it. What I mean by a military reformer is something vastly larger than that. I wish to see the militia permanently established and well treated; I wish to see the militia put in connection with the army; I wish to see the system of recruiting vastly improved; I wish to see a certain portion of civil offices given to soldiers, provided they show that by their merit they are fit to hold them. (Cheers.) I wish to see education vastly increased; and I wish to see all this done without putting you to any unreasonable and unnecessary expense. (Cheers.) What I wish to see in the army is, that it should be so organised that it could be increased to almost any amount at a short notice without your being called upon to keep up, at an immense expense, an enormous force which you possibly may not want for years. If I can realise this, I am sure I shall be conferring a vast benefit upon you.

Mr. T. F. Buxton thanked the electors on the part of his brother, who is now at Nice. Mr. C. Buxton, M.P. for Newport, added a few words on behalf of Sir Edward, and stated his belief that his brother would support a settlement of the Church-rate question, an extension of the suffrage, and other well-considered reforms.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—For two Parliaments this county has been solely represented by three Conservatives—Mr. Booker Blakemore, Mr. King King, and Captain Hanbury. At the present election the Liberals have recovered a seat, and carried their

man at the head of the poll. The Liberal champion, Sir Henry Cotterell, was proposed by Sir George Cornwall Lewis. The numbers polled were—Cotterell, 3,396; Blakemore, 2,794; King, 2,751; Hanbury, 2,469.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—It has already been explained that the Whigs and Tories of this county had agreed on a compromise, the object of which was to admit one Whig on condition that two of the old Conservative members should remain in quiet possession of their seats. The Conservative members submitted to a committee the delicate task of selecting the man to be excluded. Sir Henry Meux, like the others, subscribed to the conditions; but in riding home it occurred to him that he might be selected; and he wrote to retract his consent. Meanwhile, he had been selected. Learning this, Sir Henry repudiated the arrangement and prepared for a contest. The reason assigned for excluding one who had on two occasions defended the county from Liberal invasion was, that Sir Henry was not in good health. He denied this. The Liberals held the Conservatives to their bargain; and a contest seemed imminent, when Mr. John Abel Smith, junior, the youngest of the late members, resigned—thinking, as he said at the nomination on Tuesday week, when he proposed Sir E. Lytton, that honour demanded the keeping of the compact. Sir Henry Meux said nothing on the subject; but his conduct was condemned by Mr. Cowper, the proposer of Mr. Puller, who takes the surrendered seat, and by Sir Edward Lytton. Mr. Abel Smith came in for great eulogium. The feeling of the electors present was in favour of Sir Henry, as the arrangement with the Whigs had caused much dissatisfaction. Sir Henry Meux, Sir Edward Lytton, and Mr. C. W. Puller, were declared duly elected.

MIDDLESEX.—The nomination for Middlesex took place at Brentford, on Thursday. The scene was, as usual, noisy and vulgar. Lord Robert Grosvenor, who gave such offence by his Sunday Trading Bill, was hardly allowed to speak. A number of men in militia uniforms, and wearing Lord Chelsea's placards, were very turbulent. A small coffin was exhibited, inscribed "No Grosvenor." Lord Chelsea scarcely fared better. He stated that he was a follower of the late Sir R. Peel; but he declared himself unable to vote for the Maynooth grant, or the abolition of Church-rates, or the emancipation of the Jews. He was for maintaining the compact of 1853, and giving the "vacant seats" not to Lancashire (as Mr. Disraeli proposed), but to Middlesex. Mr. Hanbury was quietly heard, and he modestly stated his liberal views. When he had done Alderman Rose spoke on behalf of Lord Chelsea. This led to a sharp contest, in which Sheriff Mechi maintained that no one except the proposers, seconders, and candidates, had a right to speak before the show of hands was taken; and he carried his point, in spite of the vigorous efforts of Alderman Wire. The show of hands was in favour of Grosvenor and Hanbury. A poll was demanded for Lord Chelsea, and fixed for Monday. The result we have given elsewhere. It is regarded as one of the most signal defeats which the Conservatives have experienced during the present general election. At the last election for Middlesex the Marquis of Blandford polled 4,258 votes, Mr. Bernal Osborne only winning his election by a majority of 32. Since that time the Conservatives have given more attention to the registration, and have added large numbers to the registry by means of the operations of the Conservative Land Society. The Liberals do not fail to congratulate themselves upon the fact that not a single Conservative now possesses a seat for the metropolitan districts.

SOUTH DURHAM.—The nomination took place at Darlington yesterday week. Mr. Hutt, M.P., nominated Lord Harry Vane, and Mr. R. H. Allen seconded the nomination. Mr. M. Fowler proposed Mr. Farrer, Colonel Stobart seconded the nomination. Mr. Scurfield proposed Mr. Henry Pease, and Mr. Joseph Pease seconded the nomination. Lord Harry Vane briefly addressed the assembly: he appealed to the farmers, to the mining interest, to the shipping interest, and to the town, whether he had not, so far as in him lay, maintained the interests confided to him. Mr. James Farrer said that, with regard to Church-rates, he would be no party to robbing the Church in an underhand manner. (Applause and disapprobation.) He opposed the Ballot and Locke King's motion, and was opposed to any measure that would tend to lower the character of the Christian Sabbath. Mr. H. Pease, who was received with great applause, advocated the extension of the franchise. Extend the franchise as rapidly as they safely could. When called by them he did not come out as a ballot man; but he had seen enough during the present election—(loud applause)—to spur him on a good deal quicker, and he had all but taken the jump into the ballot. (Loud applause.) He would that that day the ballot should be taken between him and the hon. gentleman who had just addressed them. (Loud applause.) Let not Church-rates be a vexed question: it touched upon a religious point which should not be foully and harshly trenchanted upon; but although it be a religious question, it was exceedingly desirable that it should be settled as speedily as possible. (Applause.) He was then for doing away with Church-rates, not only to make peace at home, but he conscientiously believed that the Church, which had hitherto received the rates, would stand stronger in the affections of the people, and be more useful to the community, if it would forego that assistance. (Applause.) He was told that when he went through the snows of Russia, on an absurd Utopian mission to see the Emperor, he was a peace man—a dangerous man. (Hear, hear.) He was not then a member of Parliament and had not to account to his neighbours; but if his

love for his country took him from his snug fireside to travel nearly 2,000 miles through the snows of Russia, he did not see it was any great fault of his. (Loud applause.) It was probable that the great Charter question, the question of the opium trade, and the question whether the guardians of the poor should have somewhat increased power over the poor of their neighbourhood, would come before Parliament; and above all, did they not know that many months were not likely to pass before they had introduced to the House of Commons something like a sweeping Reform Bill. (Loud applause.) On a show of hands nearly the whole of the 6,000 persons assembled in front of the hustings held up for Mr. Pease, and amongst them were some 300 or 400 women. Lord H. Vane obtained a comparatively small show, and for Mr. Farrar hardly a score of hands were held up. It will be seen that Mr. Pease was returned at the head of the poll, and Lord Harry Vane, the Whig member, who had the courage to vote with Mr. Cobden, next, by a majority of nearly 500 votes over Mr. Farrar, the Palmerstonian Conservative candidate. It is already well known that Mr. Henry Pease is a member of the Society of Friends; his brother Mr. Joseph Pease, being the first Quaker member that sat in Parliament. The hon. member's family are largely connected with mining and manufacturing in South Durham, and employ thousands of workmen. They are esteemed by all parties in the north for their enlightened and long-continued exertions in promoting education and habits of temperance amongst the population of the pit villages scattered over the country. Mr. Edward Pease, the hon. member's venerable father, and the earliest promoter of the railway system in England, is still living at a patriarchal age in Darlington.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE.—Mr. Brown and Mr. Cheetham were re-elected on Wednesday at Newton-le-Willows without opposition. Mr. Brown commented upon his free-trade exertions and the benefits which had resulted therefrom. He abstained from expressing any opinion on Lord Palmerston's policy, or Mr. Cobden's motion. Mr. Cheetham said, that with regard to Mr. Cobden's motion, he came to the conclusion that the proceedings at Canton could not be justified. He found that the British flag had been insulted, and that reparation was due for that; but again he found Consul Parkes acknowledging that the insult had been sufficiently repaired, and that subsequently Sir John Bowring had sought to avail himself of an obsolete treaty, for the purpose of trying to force an entrance into Canton. He therefore found himself unable to give his support to the Government; but finding, on the other hand, that the motion was actually a vote of confidence or non-confidence, and not wishing to offer a factious opposition to the Government, he did that which was harder than voting one way or the other—he abstained from giving any vote at all.

SOUTH NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—The nomination took place at Northampton, on Tuesday. There were three candidates; Colonel Howard Vyse and Mr. Rainald Knightley, the old members, and Lord Althorp, eldest son of the present and nephew of the late Earl Spencer. Lord Althorp came to the hustings escorted by six hundred mounted men. Colonel Vyse was the unpopular candidate; Mr. Knightley took a medium position; Lord Althorp carried everything before him at the hustings. Both sides complained that undue influence had been exercised. Mr. Cartwright, the seconder of Colonel Vyse, said that "pressure had been put on the electors by all sorts of persons, from the wife of the noble Premier down to a well-known land-surveyor." Lord Althorp denied that his uncle had used any of his influence to coerce his tenants; he reproved Mr. Cartwright for lugging in the name of a noble lady, and retorted the charge of intimidation on his opponents. The show of hands was in favour of Lord Althorp and Mr. Knightley. A poll was demanded for Colonel Vyse. Lord Althorp, it will be seen, has been returned with flying colours.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.—Mr. Foley and Mr. W. Orme Foster have been returned unopposed, Mr. Matthews having resigned in favour of the latter. Both the new members are Liberals, but Mr. Foster is not so advanced as Mr. Matthews.

SOUTH WILTS.—The nomination took place on Wednesday, at Salisbury, in the presence of several thousands of persons, and amidst a clamour and hubbub which reminded us of the old days of electioneering in this county. The candidates were Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Wyndham, and Lord Harry Thynne. Mr. Sidney Herbert was received with loud cheers from his friends, and by unmistakable marks of disapprobation from the partisans of Lord Harry. We have elsewhere quoted from his opinions on Church-rates and Reform. With regard to foreign policy, he objected to our intermeddling with the affairs of other nations. In conclusion, the right honourable gentleman spoke of the necessity of economy in our expenditure, with an efficient army and navy. Mr. Wyndham said he would fairly support Lord Palmerston's Government if its measures were good. Lord Harry Thynne spoke, saying he was a firm and attached member of the Church of England, and he thought the Maynooth grant ought to be repealed. It was the duty of the Government to deal with the question of Church-rates, and provide a fund for maintaining the fabric of the Church. He wished to see the principles of free-trade fairly carried out, and our Government avoid meddling in the quarrels of European States. The show of hands was in favour of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert and Mr. Wyndham.

TIPPERARY.—This will be the last election in the United Kingdom. The nomination takes place on Tuesday next. There has been a riot in the town of

Tipperary rivalling in brutality that of Kidderminster; a mob assaulted Mr. Waldron and his friends. A local journal says, "paving stones of a large size flew in all directions. Infuriated women carried stones in their aprons, and supplied them to the male portion of the rabble, who flung them with fury and vengeance at every person they conceived was opposed to them. All business was entirely suspended in the shops, which were rapidly closed, and into several of which many Waldronites, overpowered by the murderous rabble, were obliged to run for shelter. When the streets failed to yield a supply of the dangerous missiles, backyards and other places where they might be procured were searched. The smashing of glass resounded on all sides."

WEST SURREY.—At the nomination, on Wednesday, there were three candidates,—Mr. Drummond, the late Member; Mr. Henry Currie, Conservative; Mr. Briscoe, Liberal, and formerly member for the county. Mr. Drummond said he should support Lord Palmerston, but vote for a reasonable reduction of expenditure. Mr. Currie said he would support Lord Palmerston, because he represents the principles of the Liberal Conservatives better than any other man at this moment. Mr. Briscoe said he had given an independent support to Earl Grey and to Lord Melbourne, and he would in the same spirit support Lord Palmerston; but if he opposed the ten-pound county franchise, Mr. Briscoe will not vote with him; and he will not vote either for or against the ballot. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Briscoe and Mr. Drummond.

THE BOROUGHES.

CARLOW (BOROUGH).—Mr. John Alexander, in returning thanks to his constituents, alluded to one vexed question in terms which must have caused some surprise to those who set him down as a politician of the old school of Toryism:—"I say that the Maynooth grant," said Mr. Alexander, "now appears to be a prescriptive right. I think and feel that it is now, and has been for years, a prescriptive right, and ought not to be disturbed. I have come to that conclusion more fully because I know this subject is one of deep interest to a large number of my Roman Catholic friends, and I tell you I am emboldened by the conviction and knowledge that exists among the great majority of the Conservative electors of this borough, and that their feelings and expressions are identical with my own."

CORNWALL.—Two Liberals were returned for Truro, Messrs. A. Smith and B. Williams. Both will vote for the abolition of Church-rates, &c. Mr. Baring, who was returned for Falmouth, will promote a settlement of the Church-rate question. Mr. Gurney, his colleague, is a member of the Society of Friends.

DERBY.—This borough was saved from the risk of returning a Tory by the following arrangement. The Liberal candidates were Mr. Bass, Mr. Beale, and Mr. W. M. James. The Tory candidate was the well-known Mr. Forbes Mackenzie. After the nomination of the Liberal party on Friday, it was apparent that they would be defeated if three candidates remained in the field. It was therefore agreed to refer the question to Mr. W. Biggs, of Leicester, as to which of the three candidates should retire. He decided against Mr. James, who thereupon issued an address to the electors withdrawing from the contest. This proved fatal to the hopes of Mr. Mackenzie, the votes being—Bass, 884; Beale, 846; Mackenzie, 430.

DINNER TO MR. SERJEANT PARRY.—The friends and supporters of Mr. Serjeant Parry have invited him to a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Monday, the 13th April. It is not improbable, he thinks, that a vacancy may occur at an early period, when he will again, undeterred by the fear of personal attack, and in the fullest confidence of success, present himself as a candidate.

FINSBURY ELECTION.—At a numerous meeting of electors of the borough of Finsbury, in the Liberal interest, most of them active supporters of the two unsuccessful candidates at the late election, evoked at the Belvedere Tavern, Pentonville, on Tuesday evening, to consider the steps to be taken with reference to the late election, William Tyler, Esq., of Highbury, occupied the chair. From the information furnished, it appeared that there was reason for believing that the expenditure of money in the late contest on behalf of Mr. Cox, the newly-elected member for the borough, was illegal, and that, on a petition to the House of Commons, he would be declared ineligible to retain his seat. After some discussion on the subject, it was unanimously resolved that the requisite steps should be taken for presenting such petition before the House of Commons.

GLASGOW.—The election here turned wholly on the religious question as it affects legislation. The three candidates—Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Dalglish, and Mr. Hastie—were all Liberals. But Mr. Hastie is opposed to the Maynooth grant, and to the running of railway-trains on Sunday, and a supporter of the Forbes Mackenzie Act. Mr. Dalglish, on the other hand, is in favour of the grant to Maynooth, the relaxation of the Forbes Mackenzie Act, and the running of trains and the opening of gardens on Sunday after divine service. The polling took place yesterday week, and resulted in Mr. Hastie's defeat. The numbers were—Buchanan, 7,059; Dalglish, 6,760; Hastie, 5,044.

HARWICH.—We are sorry to have been the cause of doing an unintentional injustice to our Liberal friends in this little borough. Both the newly-turned members, John Bagshaw, Esq., and Major Warburton are Liberals, and well inclined towards Dissenters. The return of two Liberals, instead of one Liberal and one Tory for Harwich, is justly re-

garded by our friends there as a victory of which they have reason to be proud. The following was the state of the poll at its close:—Bagshaw (L), 173; Warburton (L), 147; Jervis (C), 113; Greene (C), 98. Majority for Bagshaw, 60; Warburton, 34. "Our old member, Mr. Bagshaw (writes a correspondent), is well known. Major Warburton will, I think, prove a good member of the House of Commons, and work with our Dissenting friends there in all liberal measures. With regard to Church-rates, as well as all religious endowments, he is a decided opponent to them."

HEREFORD.—As Colonel Clifford and Mr. G. Clive are now our city representatives (says a correspondent), I have thought you would like to know their sentiments on the two questions, Church-rates and the Ballot. The accompanying is copied from *The Hereford Times*:—

"The voter whom circumstances unfortunately place in any position of dependence upon the power or will of another is now rendered rather a serf than a free British elector; and, as I apprehend that no other remedy can be devised, we must demand the Ballot."

"Upon the question of Church-rates, I have but to repeat what I have frequently declared before, I am an advocate for their immediate and total abolition, being satisfied that there is now no middle course to be adopted."—Colonel Clifford.

"As to Church-rates and the Ballot, you know my opinions. I am for the abolition of the former, and, on the earliest opportunity, shall vote for the latter."—Mr. G. Clive.

Mr. Clive has pledged himself to vote in favour of Sir W. Clay's bill.

LEICESTER.—Sir Joshua Walsley in an address to the electors, alluding to the cause of his defeat says:—

"It is a source of satisfaction to know that I have not been defeated by the votes of the Liberal electors, but by a combination of men who have prostituted the hallowed names of religion and patriotism, using them as the stalking-horse for the achievement of their own selfish purposes; men who have descended to the most wicked calumnies! men who, with specious promises in their mouths, have by their conduct proved that they are in heart opposed to the political elevation of their fellow-men. No misrepresentation has been too gross, no argument too absurd, no prejudice too unreasonable, no fallacy too base, to be enlisted in their service. That such men should seek the support of their political opponents, and thus endeavour to destroy the Liberal cause, is not surprising; but that the Conservatives of Leicester should lend themselves to the purposes of such a faction, is almost beyond belief."

LIVERPOOL.—An esteemed correspondent objects to the accidental reference in our last number to the constituency of this commercial town. He thinks the Liberal party in that borough deserves credit for their position. "Compare," he says, "the result of our last electoral contest, with those of former years, and the votes of Mr. J. C. Ewart with and against Palmerston, on questions of civil and ecclesiastical reform, or with those of the most advanced Reformers, and I am much mistaken if you do not feel that you have written, of this part of Lancashire at least, with somewhat of prejudice."

MONTROSE.—Mr. Baxter was yesterday week returned for the Montrose Burghs without opposition. In returning thanks, he said he could not help alluding to the recent vote by which Lord Palmerston's Government had been defeated. The great point in dispute on which the discussion mainly turned was the legal position of the *lorcha Arrau*. Now, when he found the ablest legal members in Parliament differing in opinion as to whether she was under British protection or under the protection of the Chinese, he did feel, considering the important consequences involved in the matter, that it was his duty to give the Government the benefit of a doubt. He had done so, and on reflection at this distance he felt that if he had to decide again he would do as he had done. (Cheers.) He felt, also, that, out of gratitude to Lord Palmerston for past services, a debt of gratitude was due to him, which he for one was most willing to pay. (Cheers.) And he would continue still to give him an independent support. It was said that Lord Palmerston was no Reformer. Well, that remained to be seen. If he did not prove himself a Reformer, he should not have his support. It was said, also, that the country did not want reform; that, he thought, was a mistake; they wanted political, social, and ecclesiastical reform, and when these were demanded on a sure and practical basis he did not think that Lord Palmerston or any other Minister could refuse the country's demands. (Cheers.)

OLDHAM.—The official declaration of the result of the election was made yesterday week. There were about 4,000 persons present. The Mayor declared the state of the poll to be as follows:—Mr. J. M. Cobbett, 949; Mr. James Platt, 934; Mr. W. J. Fox, 898; he therefore declared Mr. Cobbett and Mr. Platt duly elected. Mr. Cobbett, M.P., then came forward to thank them for the support they had given him during the battle they had just been fighting. He had been informed that an extraordinary exhibition had taken place during the polling on the previous day, his hon. colleague, Mr. Platt, having wished, when he saw that Mr. Fox was in a minority, to retire. Mr. James Platt, M.P., said it was quite true that he was anxious for the return of his friend Mr. Fox, and in acting as he had done, he did what he conscientiously and sincerely believed to be for the benefit of the reform party in the borough. He trusted he might be able to do as much for the cause of the working classes as his friend Mr. Fox had done. He should certainly feel it an honour to emulate his example, and he should feel it a pleasure to ask his advice, and to be guided by his experience. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) A unanimous feeling of regret is felt throughout the borough at the expulsion of Mr. W. J. Fox.

PAISLEY.—It is only in keeping with the whole character of the proceeding, that Mr. Crum Ewing, a "hereditary" Voluntary and Dissenter, should lose his election through the opposition of Voluntaries and Dissenters. What a splendid thing—what a name to conjure with—is Voluntaryism and Dissent on the platform and even in the pulpit! Pity, it so rarely finds its way to the hustings and the polling booth, unless to turn its back upon itself.—*Scottish Press*.

SLIGO.—Mr. Patrick Somers has beaten Mr. John Wynne at Sligo, contrary to all anticipation. Mr. John Ball had retired, rather, it is said, than use corrupt influences. Mr. Somers has won by a majority of 6; the numbers being—Somers, 150; Wynne, 144. A petition against the return of Mr. Somers is certain. The public may be prepared for extraordinary revelations touching the purity of this immaculate borough.

STIRLING BOROUGH.—In the Stirling Burghs, Sir James Anderson has driven his opponent from the field, and was returned without opposition. We have a great respect for Mr. Oliphant, as holding principles in common with the great body of Scotch Liberals; but why he should have attempted to turn out Sir James Anderson, or carried on a hot canvass against a man substantially at one with him in creed, and manifestly the choice of the great majority of the electors, we neither could comprehend nor approve. We sincerely congratulate the honourable representative on resuming his place in Parliament.—*Scottish Press*.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT.—A Hanley correspondent writes:—"In your issue of last week you make the mistake of putting Mr. J. L. Ricardo as being displaced by Alderman Copeland, instead of Mr. F. L. Gower. This error has been the result of the wrong placing of the names in giving the state of the poll. You give Mr. Ricardo's numbers to Mr. Gower, and vice versa. The poll as declared stands as follows:—Copeland, 1,261; Ricardo, 826; Gower, 760. Mr. Gower is the brother of Earl Granville, and voted with the Government against Cobden's motion, Mr. Ricardo voting for it. The Palmerston coup d'état, as far as this borough is involved, results in the rejection of the brother of the Premier's first lieutenant, and the substitution of a nonentity in his place. Alderman Copeland, however, has promised to vote for Sir W. Clay's motion on Church-rates, also for Mr. Berkeley's motion for the Ballot, Locke King's motion for £10 franchise for the counties, and he will support a £5 franchise for boroughs. Mr. Gower, whom we have lost, was an enlightened conscientious man, and a good Liberal. He voted for the Ballot, Extended Franchise, Abolition of Church-rates, and Miall's motion for the impartial disendowment of all sects in Ireland. Our change therefore is for the worse; we have got a shifty, evasive man in place of an honest upright one, a sham reformer in place of a real one."

SUNDERLAND.—Mr. George Hudson was arrested at Sunderland on the nomination-day. But he was liberated, being still protected by the law as a late member. The bailiffs anxiously attended to the state of the poll; but Mr. Hudson came in second, and defeated them. It is said that judgments are out against him to the extent of 100,000.

TWICKENHAM.—Mr. Humphrey Brown, it will be recollected, was defeated in the late election for this borough. A correspondent says, two or three instances of bribery have been brought out, and Mr. Brown pledges himself to unseat one of the members.

THE CONTEST AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—The third candidate, who came late into the field, and was entirely unknown, mustered more votes than some of his supporters expected, and considerably more than his opponents predicted. His position, though unsuccessful, was highly creditable. During the first hour he had but seventeen votes less than were given for Mr. Headlam; and up to the close, from three to four, he recorded seventy-seven; while Mr. Ridley had eighty, and Mr. Headlam seventy-eight. It will still further show the strength of Mr. Carstairs if we recollect that his friends chiefly "plumped" for him, while those of the other candidates divided their votes. And where, it will be asked, did Mr. Carstairs' 1,674 voters come from? We fancy they came from different quarters—from men of no party, and most of all from that undefined body, to be found in every large community, which is restless under dictation and seeks for change in the hope of finding improvement. Radicals dissatisfied with Messrs. Headlam and Ridley's timid policy—ecclesiastical reformers determined upon abolishing abuses and freeing religion from political trammels—local leaders smarting under a sense of the injustice and wrong perpetrated by a recent act of corporation jobbery—these, and others who were attracted towards Mr. Carstairs by his character and qualifications, formed his friends at the polling-booth, worked for him with marvellous enthusiasm, and so cheered him in his defeat as to make him almost imagine it a victory. While Messrs. Headlam and Ridley obtained a majority of votes, Mr. Carstairs was undoubtedly the popular candidate, and carried with him an amount of sympathy and confidence which, compared with the reception of his rivals, may well reconcile him to his fate and enhance his estimate of the struggle in which he engaged so boldly and so fairly.—*Newcastle Guardian*.

THE LEEDS ELECTION.—The loss of Mr. Mills's election is to us a source of the most sincere regret. Never, we believe, was a more consistent and high-principled Reformer offered to a popular constituency; and seldom a candidate possessing stronger claims on the confidence of a great commercial and manufacturing town. We may say with truth that he won the esteem, and even admiration, of every

assembly which he addressed. His transparent candour, perfect integrity, and unshaken independence, commanded the respect even of those who differed from him. His abilities and political knowledge, together with the practical and business-like character of his mind, eminently qualify Mr. Mills for a seat in the House of Commons; and we hope he will ere long have a seat in that assembly. Had he arrived in Leeds a week earlier, we believe he would now have been the member for this borough.—*Leeds Mercury*.

THE MANCHESTER DEFEAT.—Viewed numerically, the triumph of our opponents is complete. They have carried their candidates by immense majorities. But the moral weight of victories depends upon other considerations, and an analysis of the causes which have operated in the late contest seriously diminishes the significance of the result. In the first place, there has been a coalition, as Lord Palmerston expresses it, "of hitherto discordant factions." The Conservatives voted, almost to a man, for Messrs. Potter and Turner. Now, at the last election, when the number of voters on the register was only 13,000, the Conservatives polled between 4,000 and 5,000 votes. There are now 18,000 voters on the register; and if we assume that one-third of the increase has been on the Conservative side, we are able, after making allowance for persons who did not vote at all, to account for some 6,000 votes out of the 8,000 recorded for Sir John Potter. There has, of course, been a considerable defection from the Liberal ranks, but this does not touch the fact that the triumph has been mainly won by a Tory coalition. The tactics of the Conservatives, omitting their inconsistency, are easily explained. They have long since learned the impossibility of making head against the united Liberal party, and they preferred rather to coalesce with men from whose principles they utterly dissent than forego the opportunity of avenging former defeats.—*Manchester Examiner*.

THE NEW MEMBER FOR BATH.—Sir A. H. Elton, M.P., writes to *The Times* as follows:—"In your list of newly-elected members of Parliament you place my name among those who approve the course pursued by Ministers on the question of the Canton bombardment. In my address to the Bath electors I stated that 'I hold a strong opinion that in the attack on Canton, justice and humanity were alike disregarded.' On this question therefore I am not a Ministerialist, and I shall be much obliged by your not entering my name among those who are so."

THE SUNDERLAND ELECTION.—The high position which Mr. Fenwick held at the close of the Sunderland poll, and the comparative positions of Messrs. Hudson and Walters, will not be lost, we trust, upon the electors on the Wear. The past differences in the Liberal party, it is evident, need only be put an end to by a more mutual concession and confidence on both sides, to secure a return to that high pre-eminence which Liberal politics formerly obtained among the electors of the borough.—*Gateshead Observer*.

TOWER HAMLETS.—An elector of this borough writes:—"As regards the election for the Tower Hamlets, with which I am more immediately connected, I may say it is entirely the fault of Sir Wm. Clay's friends that he is not one of our representatives. Before, as well as during the election, some of Mr. Ayrton's friends proposed to them to support the two, but they refused, and I believe many of them, as neighbours, gave their votes to Mr. Butler; indeed, Clay and Butler seemed to be the order of the day at the Hackney booth, till I had the pleasure of carrying the state of the poll at nine o'clock and cheering them up with a 'hurrah for Ayrton, Ayrton's a-head!' when its effect was immediately seen by Butler's friends beginning to plump, at which I understand Sir William's friends felt much hurt. No doubt the same result followed at other places, from Mr. Ayrton taking a decided lead in the first two hours—a lead which increased during the day. I believe I may say that Mr. A.'s friends regretted to see Sir Wm. out on account of the position he had held as regards the Church-rate question."

WICK BURGHS.—Mr. Laing, late of the Wick Burghs, we regret to find, has been compelled, at the fell behest of that controller of human destiny, bad health, to resign his hold on the constituency. Even supposing that, through family influence and a creed *ad captandum*, a majority had gone in favour of Lord John Hay on the south side of the Pentland Frith, there is reason to believe it would have been more than neutralised in Kirkwall, and that Mr. Laing would have been returned. But these conjectures are useless, and we can only express regret that a man so useful and independent should be lost to his country in Parliament for a time.—*Scottish Press*.

WIGTOWN BURGHS.—Mr. Layard, smarting from his defeat at Aylesbury, has made an erratic attempt to go in for the Wigtown Burghs. Till Tuesday week it had been anticipated that Sir William Dunbar would meet with no opposition. On the evening of that day, however, Mr. Layard arrived on the scene of action, piloted by Mr. Caird of Dunoon, and addressed meetings at Wigtown and Witham. He was well received. The nomination took place on Wednesday week. Mr. Layard was duly proposed; he made a speech, carried the show of hands, and then withdrew. Sir William Dunbar was declared duly elected. Subsequently, Mr. Layard and Mr. Caird, M.P., were drawn through the town in a carriage by the populace, on coming down from the hustings, as a mark of respect and sympathy.

EXTRACTS FROM ELECTION SPEECHES.

A CONSERVATIVE CHIEF ON THE SUFFRAGE.—He was one who had always thought there should be no

"finality" in what was called the reform in Parliament. There were now some millions of adult persons in this country who did not possess the elective franchise; and among them were hundreds of thousands of persons of independent incomes—persons possessed of competence, of intellect, and education, which would do honour to any society. He would at once confer the franchise on persons of property, of intellect, and education. He would sooner or later, bring forward such a measure in the House of Commons, under which every man in the three kingdoms should be put in possession of the elective franchise who possessed either property enough or intellect or education, enough to exercise that elective franchise with independence and intelligence. But let them not suppose that he would oppose the extension of the franchise still further among the householders in this country. He said he would not first begin with the householders, as he considered that a most fallacious test. He much questioned whether his honourable friend Lord Henniker would possess the franchise had he not large property in the county; because his lordship, when in London, might live in lodgings, or in a furnished house, or in chambers. They might have a Newton or a Shakspeare unpossessed of the elective franchise because he might not happen to live in a ten-pound house within any borough. He would therefore confer the franchise first upon those persons he had mentioned; then he would at once secure the franchise to those persons who unquestionably were fit to exercise it. (A Voice: "How about the ballot?") He believed that the Parliament now about to assemble would find it impossible to exclude the consideration of that question.—*Sir Fitzroy Kelly*.

ADVICE WORTH REMEMBERING.—I need not tell you that I am gratified we have conducted this contest, as I trust we shall conduct all political contests, without any feeling of rancour towards our opponents; and that it has been a peaceable victory, not a triumph achieved by force or violence. (Applause.) But, at the same time, I would say follow up the success. (Cheers.) Look to the registration. (Hear, hear, and applause.) I would emphatically urge this duty upon you all, for it has caused me great pain to-day to find, on going round to the different polling places, that many good, honest electors have, through the negligence of others, been deprived of their votes, while many names have been entered on the register which have no right to be there, because the Conservatives have looked after the matter. (Hear, hear.) I say, gentlemen, let us follow up the advantage we have gained by attending to the registration; let that union which has been so happily cemented amongst the Liberal party continue; and if it is, then I have no doubt that the result of every future election will be a repetition of the victory which you have now achieved.—*Mr. Collier at Plymouth*.

CAPT. VERNON, THE DASHING ENGINEER.—The hon. gentleman who seconded Mr. Bouverie made a reference to my complexion. Now, I think that it is unfair when ladies are present—and there are now ladies in the gallery—to refer to a gentleman's complexion. (Loud laughter.) I have served my country in every quarter of the globe and in all climates, and I may be excused for being a little sunburnt. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) I am not a lily (much laughter) I know, but I appeal to an enlightened constituency, and, if I am not out of order, to the ladies in the gallery, and ask you, "Am I black?" (Roars of laughter.) That laugh is, I think, an answer to the question. (Renewed laughter.) I now pass from what so nearly touches myself, and come to my political principles, and I will say at once that they are no more black than is my face. (Renewed laughter.) An hon. gentleman has said that he does not know what a Liberal Conservative is. Now, I am afraid that what he does not know would fill a very large book. (Laughter.) It has been said, also, that I came into Abingdon market-place yesterday a Conservative, and left it a Liberal. Now, that appears to place me in what the Americans call a "fix" (a laugh); but I think that I shall be able to place him in a "fix" presently, for I can state that I was not at Abingdon yesterday at all. ("Hear, hear," and loud laughter.)

I have now got into the straight running, and will go in with a gallop. (Loud laughter, and a voice "And win!") Yes, and win. (Renewed cheers and laughter.) Shall I tell you the name, weight, and colour of the rider of the winning horse? (A laugh.) His name is "Vernon," his colour is that of the farmers', and his weight is what you like to place on his back. (Roars of laughter.)—*Capt. Vernon at Abingdon*.

MR. DISRAELI'S VIEWS OF REFORM.—About a month ago, Lord John Russell said there was great apathy on the subject of Parliamentary Reform. He agreed with Lord John Russell. But questions on which the people do not take much interest sometimes, by the manoeuvres of statesmen, become objects of great excitement; and as persons of great authority have touched the Reform question, he would not shirk it. Now he was against "bit by bit" reform—it always ends in a job. Some years ago there was an outcry against the close boroughs of the Tories. Well, "they put an end to the close boroughs of the Tories, but they forgot to put an end to the close boroughs of the Whigs." Now, finding the counties against them, the Whigs propose a "bit by bit" reform to affect the seats in the counties. Great injustice was done to the Tories by the Reform Bill. "I think it very probable that, if a large reform bill were brought forward by the Tories, much of that evil might be remedied; but it would be the greatest disadvantage to the country to have the two great parties competing for power by outbidding each

other on that, of all subjects, in reference to which the general and permanent interests of the country should be considered. Because, whatever schemes might be devised by any party to establish and continue their power, the presence of man is limited, and is frequently falsified by the course of events. Imprudent measures are often passed for the purpose of effecting a particular object, and afterwards the result expected is never realised. Therefore, as far as I am concerned, remembering the great partiality and injustice of the scheme of 1832, I should look to any great change in the representation with no prejudice, because I believe that much of that injustice and partiality might be remedied." He examined two points in connection with reform—electoral districts and the ballot, and condemned both. He thought that the ballot could not be introduced without plurality of voting. On the subject of electoral districts he said—"Now, consider the condition of the country, divided and cut up into different electoral districts. Remember, there is no longer to be a county of Buckingham. (A Voice—"Quite right.") Buckinghamshire is to be blotted out of the political map; and probably you would have departments, as in France, taking their names from the nearest rivers. There would be the departments of the Upper and Lower Thames; and are you prepared to have votes in the department of the Upper Thames, and not to be electors of Buckinghamshire? (Cries of "Yes!" and "No!") There is an elector so false to the glory of Buckinghamshire and to the glory of his own position—(Cheers, and cries of "Nonsense!")—that he is prepared to set the Thames on fire. (Laughter, and an ironical cry of "That's sublime!") No, it is not sublime, it is funny. I have heard of a step from the sublime to the ridiculous, but my friend takes a step from the ridiculous to the sublime. (Cheers and laughter). But let us no longer exchange jokes, and let us try to resume the calm discussion in which we were engaged. Now, I cannot believe that the great majority of the inhabitants of this county do wish that such a geographical, political, and social change should take place, as the blotting out and erasing the county of Buckingham from political existence. (A Voice—"Why not?") I will tell you why not. My opinion is, that the traditions of the people form part of their national character, and that a man cannot see the turfen road of Hampden, along which the great patriot went with his Petition of Rights—cannot behold the temple dedicated to the eloquence of Chatham at Stowe, or the oak at Beaconsfield under which Burke meditated his reflections on the French Revolution—without feeling proud of the country which was adorned by such distinguished characters. I want you to consider the question whether you would put an end to Buckinghamshire altogether. (A Voice—"I would disfranchise it altogether.") I do not think you are one of the electors of Buckinghamshire. (The Voice—"Yes, I am!") Then you ought not to be." (Cheers and laughter.)—*Extracts from Speech at Aylesbury.*

MR. SIDNEY HERBERT ON REFORM.—In the case of Mr. Locke King's motion, it was only a part of a great question. I want to see other ingredients mixed with it. If you make the county and borough franchise the same, you will disturb the balance between town and country. Such an arrangement would be unsatisfactory, because you might have three hundred men in a borough wielding equal political power with thirty thousand in a county. You must therefore have different franchises. I wish to see an industrial franchise and a prudential franchise. I think a man who has fifty pounds in the savings bank ought to have a vote. The man who pays forty shillings of direct taxes ought also to be invested with the franchise; and all graduates of the universities should have the same right conferred upon them. I am against extreme measures—universal suffrage, for example, which I believe no man of sense in the country now demands; but with a large mass of our population increasing in intelligence and prosperity—thanks to those wise measures of 1846 which our friends on the other side of the hustings so much regret—I think we ought to enlarge the basis of representation. But it should be done carefully and deliberately. With a great crowd to manage, I would much sooner have them inside the citadel to defend it than outside to attack it: but I must pick my men. I must choose the more intelligent, the more industrious, the more prudent, and exclude the ignorant, the lazy, and the improvident. (Cheers.)—*Extract from Speech at Salisbury.*

SIR JAMES GRAHAM ON THE BALLOT.—Shortly after returning to his hotel, Sir James was waited upon by a number of gentlemen—fifteen, we believe—who had taken an active part in his election, and one of whom had requested an interview on the subject of the Ballot. The deputation was formed on an appeal to the gentlemen who happened to be remaining in the committee room, every one of whom held up their hands for the Ballot; several confessing themselves converts by what they had witnessed that day. The subject was introduced by Mr. Sutton, in reply to whom Sir James held much the same language as that of Lord John Russell to a similar deputation; but expressing his sense of the important difference, that in this instance the advocates of the Ballot had forborne to embarrass him by putting the question forward while he was a candidate. Sir James said he took it very kindly that the subject had been reserved to the present moment—and while reiterating his old objections to the Ballot, admitted that it would in time be forced upon the whole Liberal party, by circumstances. The deputation retired very well satisfied with their interview.—*Carlisle Journal.*

THE PREMIER'S VERSATILITY.—The universal cry would appear to be "Palmerston, the whole Palmerston, and nothing but the Palmerston." Just before Lord Palmerston was going to dine at the Mansion House the other day I met one of his friends and supporters, who said to me, "Don't you think it very unlucky that the Prime Minister should be obliged to accept the Lord Mayor's invitation? Why, after that speech from Lord J. Russell, and that other speech from Lord Derby, Lord Palmerston will have to declare himself on some definite policy, and that is exceedingly unlucky; because if he leans to the Conservatives, he will lose some support in the boroughs, and if he leans to the Liberals he will lose some support in the counties. It is really a very hard case." (Laughter.) "Certainly," I replied, "it may be very unfortunate if a Minister of England is required to express himself clearly with regard to any definite policy; but, then, you need not be alarmed; Lord Palmerston is much too clever a man to commit himself; and you may be certain he will not let the cat out of the bag until he is quite sure on which side of the house it will jump in the next Parliament." (Laughter.) Therefore, while I have the utmost respect for the opinions of the gentleman who so kindly seconded me to-day, he will still allow me to say that I should be a very incautious politician if I were to declare at once, without knowing in the least what his policy is to be, that I should give to Lord Palmerston an unqualified support. (Hear, hear.) At the same time I think the country has decided that the present Premier shall have a fair, candid, and impartial trial; and I believe it is the interest and the duty of every party to afford him that trial. (Cheers.)—*Sir E. B. Lytton at Hertford.*

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY AND HIS CHIEF.—While I willingly concede that need of just praise to Lord John, I am not disposed to fall into the common error of supposing that Lord Palmerston is no reformer. . . . When Lord John Russell introduced his Reform Bill three years ago, it was said that Lord Palmerston left the Government. This is entirely an error. So far from that being the case, he was one of the committee of the Cabinet who framed the measure; and if he did not introduce it to the house, it was because it more properly devolved upon Lord John Russell to do so. However, you have wisely allayed all your differences, and it is to be hoped that politicians elsewhere will feel that the Liberal cause demands from them united efforts in support of those principles which you, in common with the Liberal party, have advocated as the sure basis of English rights and liberties. But there is something more I have to say in favour of Lord Palmerston's Government. If circumstances have not been favourable to the initiation of theoretical measures of reform, the Government has lost no opportunity of developing practically those great reforms which had already been passed. They have lost no opportunity of developing commerce; of introducing great practical reforms by which our intercourse with distant possessions and foreign countries has been facilitated, by which our postal and other communications, so necessary to trade, have been rendered more easy, and by which the interests of the country have been stimulated and promoted. It is by these practical reforms, which tell materially upon our interests day by day and year by year in the development of our commerce, and which make themselves felt though unseen at every poor man's hearth, which create a demand for labour and improved wages, which bring from distant shores the necessities of life at a cheaper rate, and in more abundant quantity; it is measures such as these by which you ought to try the executive of a Government, and not by the more showy, but less valuable measures of theoretical reform, which they may introduce into the House of Commons.—*Mr. James Wilson at Devonport.*

NEW MEMBERS.

LIBERAL GAINS AND LOSSES.

The following are the places for which new members have been returned up to yesterday: where there has been a change in politics as well as in members, the columns at the side show, as nearly as can at present be ascertained, the Liberal and Conservative gains respectively.

PLACES.	NEW MEMBERS.	LIB. CON.
ENGLAND & WALES.		GAIN GAIN
Abingdon	Mr. J. T. Norris (L)	—
Andover	Mr. Fortescue (L)	1
Argyleshire	Mr. A. S. Finlay (L)	1
Aylesbury	Mr. Bernard (C)	—
Barnstaple	Sir Wm. Fraser (C)	—
Bath	Mr. Laurie (C)	—
Bedford	Sir A. H. Elton (L)	—
Berkshire	Mr. Barnard (L)	1
Berwick	Mr. Bouverie (L)	1
Beverley	Mr. J. Stapleton (L)	—
Blackburn	Hon. W. J. Denison (L)	—
Bodmin	Mr. G. A. Glover (C)	1
Bolton	Mr. Hornby (C)	—
Boston	Captain Vivian (L)	1
Bradford	Mr. Wyld (L)	—
Bridport	Captain Gray (C)	1
Bridgewater	Mr. W. H. Adams (C)	—
Brighton	Gen. Thompson (L)	—
Buckingham	Mr. P. Hodgson (L)	—
Bury (Lancashire)	Mr. A. W. (Eothen) Kinglake (L)	1
Bury St. Edmunds	Mr. Coningham (L)	1
Cambridge	Sir H. Verney (L)	1
Cambridgeshire	Mr. R. N. Philips (L)	—
	Mr. J. Harcastle (L)	1
	Mr. Macaulay (C)	1
	Mr. A. Steuart (C)	1
	Mr. Adeane (L)	1

PLACES.	NEW MEMBERS.	LIB. CON.
ENGLAND & WALES.		GAIN GAIN
Canterbury	Mr. H. Johnstone (C)	—
Cardiff	Colonel Stuart (L)	—
Cardigan	Mr. E. P. Pryse (L)	1
Carlisle	Mr. H. Hodgson (C)	—
Carlisle	Mr. Brewin (C)	—
Chatham	Sir F. Smith (C)	—
Chester	Mr. Salisbury (L)	—
Cirencester	Hon. Mr. Bathurst (C)	—
Clitheroe	Mr. J. T. Hopwood (L)	—
Cornwall, W.	Mr. Davey (L)	—
Cumberland, W.	Mr. Ma-Gn. Wyndham (C)	—
Dartmouth	Mr. Caird (L)	1
Denbigh District	Mr. Mainwaring (C)	—
Derby	Mr. Beale (L)	—
Derbyshire, S.	Mr. T. W. Evans (L)	1
Devizes	Mr. Taylor (C)	—
Devon, N.	Mr. Griffiths (L)	1
	Mr. J. W. Buller (L)	1
	Hon. Mr. Trefusis (C)	—
Dorsetshire	Hon. W. Portman (L)	1
Dover	Sir W. Russell (L)	1
Dudley	Mr. H. B. Sheridan (L)	1
Durham, S.	Mr. H. Pease (L)	1
East Retford	Mr. F. Foljambe (L)	1
Essex, N.	Mr. Du Cane (C)	—
Essex, S.	Mr. R. B. Wingfield (L)	1
Exeter	Mr. R. Gard (C)	—
Falmouth	Mr. S. Gurney (L)	1
	Mr. F. Baring (L)	1
Finbury	Mr. W. Cox (L)	—
Frome	Mr. D. Nicoll (L)	—
Glamorganshire	Mr. H. Dwian (L)	—
Glasgow	Mr. R. Dalglish (L)	—
Gloucester	Alderman Carden (C)	—
Grantham	Hn. J. Tollemache (C)	—
Great Yarmouth	Mr. T. M'Cullagh (L)	1
	Mr. Watkin (L)	—
Greenwich	Mr. Townsend (L)	—
Great Grimsby	Lord Worsley (L)	1
Guildford	Mr. Bovil (C)	—
Hampshire, N.	Mr. Beach (C)	—
	Mr. Slater (C)	1
Hampshire, S.	Hon. R. H. Dutton (C)	—
	Sir J. C. Jervoise (L)	1
Harwich	Major Warburton (L)	1
Helstone	Mr. Truman (L)	1
Herefordshire	Sir H. G. Cotterill (L)	—
Hertford	Sir M. Farquhar (C)	—
Hertfordshire	Mr. C. W. Puller (L)	1
Honiton	Major Wortley (C)	—
Huddersfield	Mr. Akroyd (L)	—
Hull	Lord Ashley (C)	—
Isle of Wight	Mr. C. Clifford (L)	1
Kent, E.	Sir Brook Bridges (L)	1
Knarborough	Mr. Collins (C)	—
Lambeth	Mr. Roupell (L)	—
Lancaster	Mr. Garnett (C)	—
Lancashire, N.	Lord Cavendish (L)	—
Lincolnshire, S.	Mr. Willson (C)	—
Leeds	Mr. R. Hall (C)	—
Leicester	Mr. Harris (L)	—
Leicestershire, S.	Viscount Curzon (C)	—
Leominster	Mr. Willoughby (L)	—
Lincolnshire, N.	Sir M. Cholmeley (L)	1
London	Mr. R. Crawford (L)	1
Ludlow	Mr. B. Botfield (C)	—
Lymington	Mr. W. Mackinnon (L)	1
Maidstone	Mr. A. B. Hope (C)	—
	Capt. Scott (C)	1
Maldon	Mr. Western (L)	1
Malton	Mr. J. Brown (L)	—
Manchester	Sir J. Potter (L)	—
	Mr. J. A. Turner (L)	—
Middlesex	Mr. R. Hanbury (L)	—
Newark	Earl of Lincoln (C)	—
	Mr. Handley (C)	—
Newport (I. of Wight)	Mr. Buxton (L)	1
	Captain Mangles (L)	—
Norfolk, E.	Gen. Wyndham (L)	—
	Sir E. Buxton (L)	—
Norfolk, W.	Mr. B. Gurdon (L)	1
Northampton	Mr. Gilpin (L)	—
Northamptonshire, N.	Lord Burghley (C)	—
Northamptonshire, S.	Lord Althorp (L)	1
Norwich	Viscount Bury (L)	1
	Mr. Schneider (L)	—
Nottinghamshire, N.	Mr. J. E. Denison (L)	1
Oldham	Mr. J. Platt (L)	—
Oxford (City)	Mr. C. Neate (L)	1
Plymouth	Mr. J. White (L)	1
Pontefract	Mr. Wood (L)	—
Portsmouth	Sir J. Elphinstone (L)	—
Preston	Mr. C. Grenfell (L)	—
	Mr. Cross (L)	—
Reigate	Mr. Hackblock (L)	1
Ripon	Mr. Warre (L)	1
	Mr. Greenwood (L)	1
Rochdale	Sir A. Ramsay (L)	—
Rochester	Mr. Serjt. Kinglake (L)	1
Salisbury	Mr. M. H. Marsh (L)	—
Sandwich	Lord C. Paget (L)	1
	Mr. Hugessen (L)	1
Shaftesbury	Mr. G. G. Glyn (L)	—
Shrewsbury	Mr. Slaney (L)	1
Shropshire, N.	Hon. R. Hill (C)	—
Southwark	Mr. J. Locke (L)	—
Staffordshire, S.	Mr. H. W. Foley (L)	—
	W. O. Foster (L)	—
St. Ives	Mr. H. Paull (L)	—
Stoke-upon-Trent	Ald. Copeland (C)	—
Surrey, West	Mr. Briscoe (L)	1
Taunton	Mr. Arthur Mills (C)	1
Tavistock	Sir J. S. Trelawney (L)	1
Tewkesbury	Hon. Mr. Lygon (C)	1
Tower Hamlets	Mr. A. Ayrton (L)	—
Truro	Mr. A. B. Smith (L)	—
	Mr. B. Williams (L)	1

PLACES.	NEW MEMBERS.	LIB. CON.	GAIN
ENGLAND & WALES.			
Wakefield	Mr. Charlesworth (C)	—	—
Wareham	Mr. Calcraft (L)	1	—
Warwickshire, S.	Mr. B. King (L)	1	—
Westbury	Sir M. Lopes (C)	—	1
West Riding	Lord Goderich (L)	—	—
Weymouth	Mr. T. R. Campbell (L)	1	—
Wigan	Mr. Woods (C)	—	—
	Mr. Powell (L)	—	—
Windsor	Mr. Vansittart (C)	—	1
York	Mr. Westhead (L)	—	—

SCOTLAND.			
Aberdeen, City	Colonel Sykes (L)	—	—
Ayrshire	Lord J. Stuart (L)	1	—
Clackmannan	Lord Melgund (L)	—	—
Dundee	Sir T. Ogilvy (L)	—	—
Falkirk District	Mr. J. Merry (L)	1	—
Glasgow	Mr. Dalgleish (L)	—	—
Wigton Burghs	Sir W. Dunbar (L)	—	—

IRELAND.			
Armagh	Mr. S. B. Miller (L)	1	—
Athlone	Mr. Ennis (L)	1	—
Coleraine	Dr. Boyd (C)	—	—
Galway	Lord Dunkellin (L)	—	—
Portarlington	Captain Damer (L)	1	—
Sligo	Mr. J. P. Somers (L)	1	—
Waterford City	Mr. Hassard (L)	—	—
	Mr. Blake (L)	—	—
Westmeath County	Sir B. Levinge (C)	—	1

This makes total Liberal gain ... 65

Total Conservative ditto ... 26

Clear Liberal gain ... 39

MEMBERS WITHOUT SEATS IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT WHO VOTED FOR MR. COB-DEN'S MOTION.

Earl of Annersley.	Sir J. W. Hogg.
Edwd. H. Baldock.	A. Layard.
James Bell.	Col. Lindsay.
W. Bagge.	J. Macgregor.
Sir Samuel Bignold.	Sir H. Maddock.
G. M. Butt.	S. P. Maunsell.
B. B. Cabbell.	Edward Miall.
Lord H. Bentinck.	J. P. Murrrough.
Edw. Cardwell.	Sir S. Northcote.
Marquis of Chandos.	— Oakes.
J. S. Cocks.	Roundell Palmer.
Lord R. Clinton.	R. T. Parker.
H. B. Coles.	— Peacocke.
J. S. W. Drax.	Apsley Pellatt.
Sir J. T. Duckworth.	J. G. Phillimore.
Col. Dunne.	Dr. R. J. Phillimore.
B. S. Follett.	G. Sanders.
William Fox.	Capt. Scobell.
Captain Gladstone.	Major Sibthorpe (dead).
Hon. A. Gordon.	— Starkie.
Lord M. W. Graham.	Capt. Stuart.
Thomas Greene.	J. H. M. Sutton.
R. S. Guinness.	G. E. Vernon.
H. Gwyn.	Capt. L. Vernon.
Sir H. Halford.	D. Waddington.
A. C. Hamilton.	E. Warner.
G. H. Heneage.	Gen. Wyndham.
Sir S. Herbert.	Richard Cobden.
Lord A. Hervey.	Milner Gibson.
Lawrence Heyworth.	Total 59.

The evidence of the Princess Letitia Bonaparte (Madame Wise), taken on interrogatories in Italy, was next read to the Court. She stated that the plaintiff had offered his friendly offices in her affairs, and had paid numerous sums of money on her behalf, but she declared that he had been repaid by sales of her jewellery and from other sources, and that he had received one quarter of a year's allowance from her husband (Mr. Wise), which left him actually in her debt to the amount of 250 francs. She admitted signing the acknowledgment of her debt to him of 25,000 francs, but this she did on the representation by the plaintiff that the Archbishop of Paris had requested him to discontinue his visits to her, and that he wished to have this document to show that his visits were not of an improper character. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with 500*l.* damages. The counsel for the Cardinal applied that execution might be stayed till defendant had communicated with Mr. Wise, to see if he had the paper. Counsel for the plaintiff objected that there had been plenty of time for that, seeing that the action had commenced last December. The Judge said it was a very unusual application, but would stay execution for a fortnight.

Postscript.

Wednesday, April 8, 1857.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

UNOPPOSED RETURNS.—YESTERDAY.

MEATH—Mr. Michael Corbally (L), and Mr. E. M'Evoy (L), late members.
KILDARE—Mr. W. Cogan (L), and Mr. D. Henchy (L), late members.
KERRY—Herbert and Castleagh.

CLOSE OF POLLS.—YESTERDAY.

EAST SUSSEX.	
Dodson (L)	2527
Pevensey (C)	2444
Cavendish (L)	2287
Fuller (C)	2214

FLINTSHIRE.	
Mostyn (C)	1148
Glynn (L)	857
CORK COUNTY.	
Deasy	3647
MacCarthy	3303
Scully	1362

DERRY COUNTY.	
Clarke	2014
Green	1853
Bruce	1367

LOUTH.	
Fortescue	842
McClintock	607
Bellew	431
Kennedy	308

QUEEN'S COUNTY.	
Coote	1254
Dunne	1005
Fitzpatrick	601
Kelly retired.	

WEXFORD COUNTY.	
M'Mahon	1374
George	837
Hatchell	684

MAYO COUNTY.	
Higgins	813
Palmer	790
Moore	779

LANARKSHIRE.	
Colebrooke	1233
Cochrane	1191

Majority for Colebrooke ... 42

SOUTH DURHAM.—The poll was declared on Monday at the Town-hall, Darlington, by General Beckwith, the High Sheriff, as follows:—

Mr. Henry Pease (Quaker and Liberal)	2,570
Lord Harry Vane (Liberal)	2,545
Mr. Farrer (Conservative)	2,091

The ceremony of buckling on swords, the drollery of which, so far as Mr. Pease (a peace-party man, and one of the celebrated Russian deputation) was concerned, convulsed the great assemblage with laughter, was then performed. Mr. Pease, in thanking the electors, bespoke their indulgence for his inexperience in Parliamentary duties. He congratulated them upon the spirited and extraordinary manner in which the district had been roused to testify to its principles, and declared that so long as he might be permitted to represent those principles he would never falter in upholding them. Lord Harry Vane, referring to a charge of an unworthy coalition between himself and Mr. Pease, contended that it was only natural they as Liberals should, to a great extent, have an identity of support, and then declared himself a firm adherent to the great Liberal party.

LIBERAL GAINS IN COUNTIES—ENGLISH AND WELSH.

BERKSHIRE.—Hon. E. P. Bouverie, vice Lord Barington.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Mr. Adeane, vice Lord George Manners.

DERBYSHIRE (SOUTH).—Mr. Evans, vice Mr. Mundy.

DEVON (NORTH).—Mr. J. W. Buller, vice Sir T. Acland.

DORSETSHIRE.—Hon. W. B. Portman, vice Mr. Floyer.

DURHAM (SOUTH).—Mr. Pease, vice Mr. Farrer.

ESSEX (SOUTH).—Mr. Wingfield, vice Sir W. B. Smijth.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—Mr. H. Vivian, vice Sir G. Tyler.

HANTS (SOUTH).—Sir J. Jervoise, vice Mr. H. C. Compton.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—Sir H. Cotterell, vice Hon. C. Hanbury.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—Mr. C. W. Puller, vice Mr. A. Smith, jun.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—Mr. J. M. Heathcote, vice Mr. Follows.

KENT (WEST).—Mr. Whatman, vice Mr. M. Smith.

LINCOLNSHIRE (NORTH).—Sir M. J. Cholmeley, vice Mr. R. H. Nesbitt.

NORFOLK (EAST).—General Windham, vice Sir H. Stracey.

Sir E. N. Buxton, vice Mr. Burroughes.

NORFOLK (WEST).—Mr. B. Gurdon, vice Mr. Bagge.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (SOUTH).—Lord Althorp, vice Colonel Vyse.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (NORTH).—Mr. J. E. Denison, vice Lord H. Bentinck.

STAFFORDSHIRE (SOUTH).—Mr. Foster, vice Hon. Mr. Littleton.

SURREY (WEST).—Mr. Briscoe, vice Mr. Evelyn.

SUSSEX (EAST).—Mr. Dodson, vice Mr. Fuller.

WARWICKSHIRE (SOUTH).—Mr. B. King, vice Lord Guernsey.

WIGHT (ISLE OF).—Mr. Clifford, vice Colonel Harcourt.

SCOTLAND.

ARGYLSHIRE.—Mr. Finlay, vice Sir A. Campbell.

AYRSHIRE.—Lord J. Stuart, vice Sir J. Ferguson.

CLACKMANNAN.—Lord Melgund, vice Mr. J. Johnstone.

LANARKSHIRE.—Sir E. Colebrooke, vice Mr. B. Cochrane.

Gross total ... 23.

Deduct Conservative gain—

HANTS (NORTH).—Mr. Beach, vice Viscount Conolly.

Net Liberal gain, 27 seats.

SHOCKING SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY.

At the meeting of the City Commission of Sewers yesterday, Dr. Letheby, medical officer, brought up his quarterly report upon this subject, which stated that during the thirteen weeks ending March 28, there had been 852 deaths among the inhabitants of the City, which was a little above the average of the season, which during the last eight years had been 842, and for the corresponding period of last year only 756. The average of the deaths had been chiefly from diseases of the respiratory organs. Each union had contributed towards the excess, but the St. Botolph division of the City of London Union is the largest proportion. There had also been a remarkable increase in the mortality of the poor in all the City workhouses, for with one exception the workhouse mortality had been greater than at any time during the last eight years, and this was owing to the overcrowding of the parishes by applicants for relief, and to the want of employment and the dearth of provisions, rather than to anything particularly unhealthy in the state of the season. The Report then passed to the consideration of causes which led to the great mortality in the union, dwelling particularly upon the overcrowded state of houses inhabited by the poor, and pointing especially to three or four cases, in which Dr. Letheby had found 48 men, 73 women, and 59 children living in 34 small rooms; and to Rose-alley, Bishopsgate, a row of 12 houses, in a shocking, dirty, and ruinous condition, each containing six or seven rooms, and inhabited by the very poorest Irish. Here the doctor found in all 77 rooms, 76 of which were tenanted by 56 families of 253 persons. In one room 2 men, 3 women, and 5 children; in another, 1 man, 4 women, and 2 children; in a third, 2 men, 2 women, and 2 children; and amid the overcrowded living in this last, the dead body of a poor girl (who had died a few days before in childbirth), lying on the bare boards, without shroud or coffin. This court was the continual haunt of contagious diseases; and he had examined closely to see if there was not some agent there peculiarly favourable to decomposition and the generation of disease, and by chemical analysis he discovered that, while the atmosphere was greatly deficient in oxygen, it contained three times the proper quantity of carbonic acid, besides a considerable amount of aqueous vapour, charged with alkaline matter, smelling most abominably. In conclusion, the report insisted upon the necessity of taking steps to amend so dangerous a state of things.

The reading of the report excited a considerable degree of sensation, and a discussion ensued, in the course of which it was stated that everything within the power of the commission had been done towards improving the alley, and the only step that remained to be taken was to obtain the certificate of the medical man of the dangerous consequences of such a place to the public health, and then to apply to a magistrate, under the Nuisances Removal Act, for powers to abate the nuisance.

Ultimately it was referred to the General Purposes Committee to take the steps necessary to obtain the desired result.

Last night's *Gazette* contains the announcement of a higher title conferred upon our ambassador at Paris. He will in future be Viscount Dangan in the county of Meath and Earl Cowley.

The Crystal Palace is to be again opened on Good Friday, after one o'clock. The experiment was tried last year for the first time, and was perfectly successful.

The Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington and the Earl of Caithness, honoured Price's Patent Candle Company's Works on Friday last.

Yesterday the Bishop of London addressed a meeting of the friends of the North-West London Preventive and Reformatory Institution, the occasion being the emigration of ten poor boys who have rendered themselves worthy of this assistance by their exemplary conduct. Amongst those present were—the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Dean of Canterbury, Rev. J. A. Gurney, &c., &c. The intending emigrants, who occupied a place near the platform, were neatly but plainly attired; and—considering the class from which they had been rescued—presented no more remarkable appearance, either of vice or virtue, than the members of any large family, or the charity boys who sit before the pulpit in our churches.

WEST SURREY ELECTION.—The Liberals of West Surrey regard the result of this election as a great victory. This division of the county has long been under Tory domination, and four attempts to rescue it have hitherto proved unsuccessful. Mr. Briscoe sat for Surrey in the two Parliaments immediately preceding the passing of the Reform Bill, and afterwards for the eastern division of the same county. He has ever shown himself the staunch friend of religious freedom, and is favourable to the abolition of Church-rates, to the admission of Jews to Parliament, a 10*l.* county franchise, triennial Parliaments, and will not vote against the ballot.

Mr. Drummond's seat has been saved solely through many of the Liberals splitting their votes for him, on account of his supporting Locke King's motion.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

Our Market to-day was very moderately supplied with English Wheat. Compared with Monday, there was rather more firmness in the demand, yet a very limited business was transacted, at that day's decline in value. The imports of Foreign Wheat are only 3,790 quarters; but the show of samples was good. All kinds moved off slowly, but we have no change to notice in the quotations. Floating cargoes of grain were dull. We were heavily supplied with Barley, which sold slowly at barely stationary prices. Malt moved off heavily at late rates. Oats, Beans, and Peas were dull, but not cheaper. The top price of the best town-made Flour was 22*s.* per 280*lb.*

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Stamped Copies are supplied, through the Post-office, direct from the Publishing-office, or by any News Agent, on the following terms, for payment in advance:—

	£	s.	d.
Per Quarter	0	6	6
„ Half-year	0	13	0
„ Year	1	6	0

Unstamped Copies may be had at the Railway Stations, and of the Local Booksellers and News Agents; but an unstamped copy sent by post must have a penny postage-stamp affixed each time of transmission.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for the NONCONFORMIST, with Post-office Orders (Postage-stamps not accepted), payable at the General Post-office, should be addressed to the Publisher, Mr. WILLIAM FREEMAN, 69, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

THE NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1857.

SUMMARY.

WITH the exception of a few Irish counties, the election returns are now completed. But though the names of the members of the new Parliament are now before us, it is still a matter of impossibility to classify them with any approach to accuracy according to their political sentiments. *The Times* has been obliged to abandon, as too confusing, the division of our new legislators into "Ministerialist" and "Opposition," and to return to the scarcely less misleading distinction of "Liberal" and "Conservative." By this arrangement there is made to appear a clear Liberal gain of forty votes on the whole election, of which not less than twenty-seven have been obtained in county districts. Lord Palmerston will, therefore, open the session with a large working majority, estimated by the *Globe* at something over 100. It is the more difficult to conjecture what may be the character of the untried Parliament from the new reading of the word Conservative, the increasing number of what are called "Liberal Conservative" members, and from the singularly varied creed of all who are classed under the general term "Liberal." The large proportion of new members, already amounting to 168, increases the difficulty; which is not at all diminished by the fact that so many of the noviciates belong to the legal profession.

We are not without hope that the House of Commons will be improved and revived by so considerable an infusion of new blood. The cause of general reform will be fittingly represented by such men as General Thompson, Mr. M'Cullagh, Mr. Conningham, and Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Gilpin, who will no doubt co-operate with Mr. Roebuck and the other Radicals in the House, as well as with "the Parliament out of doors." Major-General Wyndham pledges himself to prosecute the work of army reform—a task which "the hero of Kars" seems to have abandoned since his promotion to high office. Of new members whose antecedents raise our hopeful expectations, we may mention Mr. Kinglake, the lively and versatile narrator of Eastern travel; Mr. Neate, the intelligent professor of Oxford University; Sir A. Elton, who has slowly reasoned his way from Toryism to an enlarged Liberalism, and peace views, akin to those held by Mr. Cobden; Colonel Sykes, who besides his position as a savior, is well versed in Indian affairs; Mr. Caird, who is great on agricultural questions; and Sir R. Carden and Lord Ashley, who are not likely to neglect the claims of practical philanthropy in relation to our industrial population. Mr. Salisbury, Mr. Harcastle, and Sir J. Trelawny will reinforce the ranks of the Religious-Equality party. But in running down the lengthened roll of new members, it is remarkable how few are as yet known to fame—how many have still a reputation to make.

Mr. Spooner has once more pledged himself to assail the Maynooth endowment. But so completely has the question fallen into the shade, that, but for the North Warwickshire election, it was in danger of being tabooed altogether. Here and there some staunch Tory of the old school, whose constituents give him *carte blanche* in respect to politics, has renewed his protest against the iniquity of endowing Popery; but, generally speaking, Conservative candidates have sedulously avoided Maynooth. For one expression of opinion on that question, there have been ten on Church-rates, extension of the suffrage, and the ballot. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, who formerly voted with Mr. Spooner, says he must oppose him in future. Mr. Alexander, Conservative member for Carlisle, makes a merit of taking the same course, and talks of the "prescriptive rights" of the Roman Catholics to the Maynooth endowment. But it is in Scotland—the country of John Knox, where

Romanism is an object of especial aversion and disquietude—that the change of feeling is most obvious. Whatever may have been the cause, ultra-Protestant candidates have been at a discount, and all the homilies of the Scottish Reformation Society have been thrown away. At Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, Inverness, and Falkirk, where distinct issue was raised on the subject, anti-Maynooth candidates were defeated—the new members, Mr. Dalglish, Sir J. Ogilvie, Colonel Sykes, Mr. Matheson, and Mr. Merry, declining to deal with the endowment separately from all other ecclesiastical grants. The country seems now fairly to have got beyond the Maynooth stage of the religious equality question.

Scotland can boast of the proud distinction of not having returned for her burgh population a single enemy of reform. The whole 23 representatives of town constituencies north of the Tweed are classed as Liberals. If so many Conservatives and titled nobodies have been elected for the Scotch counties, the result is owing mainly to the restricted franchise and landlord influence. An enlargement of the county constituencies is needed in the North even more than in the South of Great Britain.

Ireland continues an enigma. A spirited attempt to open Dublin University and oust Messrs. Napier and Hamilton, has failed; but Mr. Lawlor, the unsuccessful Liberal candidate, has won golden opinions for his bearing, intelligence, and courage in attempting to storm that stronghold of intolerance. Archbishop M'Hale has issued a manifesto denouncing "recreant Roman Catholics." In many districts the Independent Irish party and High Conservatives have coalesced, though with little success. There have been propositions for putting up Mr. Cobden and Mr. Layard, and others of the ostracised, for Irish boroughs; but how little room there has been for such candidates is seen in the inability of Mr. John Ball, under-Secretary for Ireland, to find a constituency to accept him. Mr. John P. Somers, the "bosom friend" of the Premier, will once more embarrass ("for a limited period") Lord Palmerston with his proximity at Westminster. Some members of the Brass Band entirely disappear from the political stage—notably Mr. George Henry Moore, who in discharging his duties as manager-in-chief for the "Independent Opposition," and negotiator with Tory allies, has failed to secure his own seat for Mayo county. Most of the Irish boroughs have returned their old members. Few of the new members are adherents to the once famous, and now almost defunct, "Irish party."

One immediate effect of the late borough elections will be to stimulate the demand for the ballot to counteract the influence of the employers of labour in our manufacturing towns, such as Huddersfield. A correspondent furnishes us with some facts relative to Mr. Cobden's defeat, worthy of being pondered. We believe there is little doubt that a majority of pledged supporters of the ballot have been returned to the new Parliament, though it is doubtful how far they would press the question against the wishes of the Prime Minister.

The report so eagerly and ostentatiously promulgated by the ministerial organs, of the submission of the Emperor of China, is not confirmed by authentic intelligence from Hong Kong. The Court of Peking, though advising a conciliatory course, upholds Commissioner Yeh. The trial for alleged poisoning at Hong Kong has resulted in the acquittal of A-Lum, the supposed delinquent. Mr. Hutt, the member for Gateshead, has helped to throw light on the question, upon which the present election ostensibly turned. Two days before the division on Mr. Cobden's motion, he formally inquired where the British officials at Hong Kong were to be recalled. "Lord Palmerston replied, through Mr. Hayter, the Secretary of the Treasury, that he could not disavow the acts of Sir John Bowring, as that would lead to grave misapprehension; but that it was his intention to adopt in this emergency the same course that was adopted on the occasion of the first Chinese war, when Commissioner Elliott, not having given satisfaction, was superseded in his functions by the superior authority of Sir Henry Pottinger, sent out expressly for that purpose." So then it appears that the Premier, after all, practically condemned Sir John Bowring, which was all Mr. Cobden asked the House of Commons to do, when he proposed a resolution affirming "that the papers which have been laid upon the table fail to establish satisfactory grounds for the violent measures resorted to at Canton in the late affair of the Arrow." Has not the country been deluded in this Chinese business, and distinguished men vilified and ostracised for openly recording an opinion that even the Prime Minister has privately expressed?

The Times of this morning thus pithily alludes to the last act connected with the war with Russia:—"The British fleet has just left the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, the Austrians are out of the Principalities, the Russians have evacuated

Ismail and abandoned the mouths of the Danube. The last vestige of the great contest has passed away."

CATCHING A TARTAR.

It has been said of Mr. Cobden, and of several leading members of the Radical party, that if they could have foreseen the disasters which have followed the Canton note, the question would never have been brought forward. Without admitting the truth of this conjecture, we venture to present its parallel—that if Lord Palmerston could have anticipated what has been the response of the constituencies to his appeal, he would not so readily have seized upon the occasion for dissolving Parliament. The dragon's teeth have sprung up armed men.

It is now admitted, even by *The Times*, that the decision of the House of Commons with respect to the bombardment of Canton had scarcely an appreciable influence on the general election. It oozes out through the columns of the same journal, that unquestioning allegiance to Palmerston is not likely to be the prevailing sentiment of the new House. *Punch* has caught the spirit of the nation when he forewarns the stage-manager, glorying in a full house, that his success will depend entirely upon what he produces. The noble lord called for Liberalism, and he has been literally drenched with it. He asked for men of progress, and he has more of them than he may have desired. He complained of obstructions, and now, not only have all impediments been removed out of his path, but a force far beyond his capability of resistance has been applied in the rear of his administration. One only alternative is left him—he must move on, or move off. The shadow of a domestic policy will no longer serve him. He will be compelled to say presently what Palmerstonianism means. The people have given him the word "Reform" to spell, and if he cannot spell it correctly, little Russell will take him up.

Now it may be uncharitable in us, but we cannot help thinking that this is an outcome upon which the Noble Premier did not at all calculate. Unless he shift his ground, his fate will resemble that of the damsel, who was buried at the gate of her own city, beneath the bracelets which the soldiers threw to her in compliance with her own request—or that of the young gentleman who, having asked to be kissed in a young ladies' seminary, was forthwith smothered with kisses. The noble lord, having made his election, will be compelled to abide by it—for is there not Lord John Russell standing by to see fair play? His friends are already alarmed for him at the quantity of material sent to him (in confidence) to be made up into measures. He had need be a good workman to turn it all to the best account. If he be really the Conservative which his long official career has led many to imagine, he will be obliged to renounce his creed in order to retain his place. If, on the other hand, he is "a progressive Reformer," he will have to mend his pace, or be outrun by his rival. He wished for a more obsequious servant, and he has got a more authoritative master. The horse invited the man to ride him against his enemy the stag—and found, when he had got rid of his foe, that he could not get rid of his rider. It is curious to speculate how the steed Palmerston will behave with the bit in his mouth, and the spur in his flanks. Caracolling will not do now. He must go—and he must go as he has never yet shown himself willing to do, at a steady, spanking pace. As at steeple-chase none more lively nor more agile than he—wherever there was sport he was foremost, and most dashing. But how will he do on the road with a coach behind his back, and a coachman on the box, and the good town Parliamentary Reform ahead of him? That is now the question—and we are curious to see it solved.

We shall not trouble our readers just now with any analysis of the returns all but completed. Those of the counties are the most astounding. The country, rightly judging that it had no question before it, selected its own question with marvellous felicity and tact. Willing enough to do honour to the noble lord's name, to show him gratitude, and to continue him in power, if they could combine these secondary objects with their own primary one, the electors listened respectfully to every profession of Palmerstonianism, Tory, Whig, Radical, and non-descript. They listened, we say—but they took care to secure their own objects, and lay down their own programme, whatever might be that of the noble lord. Serve him, said they to their representatives, if he honestly attempt to serve us. This is as it should be. We have no objection to Palmerstonianism in this sense. Let his lordship produce a thoroughly effective piece, with soul and purpose in it—a piece conceived in, and adapted to, the spirit of the times, and we too, will gladly become Palmerstonians. We shall be disappointed, no doubt—but the disappointment will be a most pleasing one. We

can only hope that our friends may have to taunt us with it.

The will of the country, however, having been now unmistakably expressed in favour of Parliamentary reform, it seems to us that the time has arrived for the advanced party of Liberals to make the degree and the range of that reform independent of what either Palmerston or Russell may do. After all, the *people* will have to shape the rough outline of the measure, which it will be the main business of the present Parliament to polish into a symmetrical whole. And for this purpose, there is abundance of power and skill available. Not without reason has the *Times* talked of a "Parliament out of doors." They, too, have their mission, and we are not without confident hope that they will discern and discharge it. Not altogether for nothing—not surely for trivial ends—have Cobden, Bright, Gibson, Fox, Layard, Laing, Gordon, J. G. Philimore, Miall, and others been cast out. There must be some deep meaning in this extrusion of so many able, popular, and patriotic men from the Legislature—this simultaneous driving them back into the ranks of the people. It is for them to interpret the omen. It is for them to turn to account their novel position. Let them take counsel of the course of events. They may, if they are wise and resolute, wield a greater power, and speak with a more commanding effect, out of the House than in it. If, eschewing all personal hobbies, these exiled chiefs of a Liberal policy will but agree upon a broad platform of Parliamentary Reform, which shall be at once adequate and practicable, they will find little difficulty in rallying around it the prime moral strength of the community. There will need no exhausting agitation. The nation is ripe for the movement. They have but to settle what should be the leading features of the Reform Bill to be demanded of the present Parliament; and if they hit, as we think they may, upon a true interpretation of the mind of the country, they will be able to force it upon the acceptance of one or other of the statesmen who aspire to rule her destinies.

Right glad are we that the strength of the constituencies has at last heaved the State wagon out of the deep ruts in which it has so long, and so laboriously moved. Right cheerfully do we acquiesce in their decision. Nor can we profess our sorrow at the breaking up, in so many important places, of local cliques and managing coteries. There is now room and opportunity for a truly national movement. And the way in which the elections have gone shows clearly enough that the time has come for starting it with effect. To this, we hope, the ostracised members will not grudge to give their time, their exertions, and their influence. To this we shall willingly devote our own. While we cannot but think that the exclusion of several of those whose names we have mentioned from the House of Commons is a reproach to the country and a stain upon her reputation, we are not amongst those who regard it in the light of a calamity. The light of such men's intellects, and the fervour of their hearts, cannot be put out, at the will of any constituency—nor can their influence be extinguished by simply doffing the M.P. from their names. Most of them made their force felt before they went into Parliament, and will still make it felt notwithstanding they are out. In almost every borough, they move the men who move the constituency. They, therefore, may if they will, shape the mould into which the recently liberated reform feeling shall run. We have good hope that they will not be behind their work. It is not the character of the men to be so. Great Britain, as if instinctively and unconsciously, has delegated to them a glorious task—more truly glorious, in our sober estimation, than that of the statesmen who may be compelled hereafter to adopt their ideas—and we look confidently to them to accept the honourable trust.

And now to sum up. Looking at what Lord Palmerston has got in the House, and what he has thrust out of it, we can hardly congratulate him, unless he be indeed an out-and-out Reformer, upon the probable results of his constitutional *coup d'état*. Like most very clever men, he has at last succeeded in trapping—himself. He has called for death until death has come. His joke has been taken in earnest. Bidding the constituencies help him on his horse, he has been helped over it. He scattered chaff that he might catch a generous and grateful people—and he will find before long, if he have not found already, that he has "caught a Tartar."

THE COUNTY ELECTIONS.

AFTER the excitement and vicissitudes of the borough contests, the county elections, though scarcely less important, awaken diminished interest. While the limited, and to a considerable extent corrupt, voters of our second-rate towns have exhibited a distaste for candidates whose past antecedents identify them with advanced opinion and who have occupied an independent

position, the county constituencies exhibit a marked advance from the old Tory creed. There has been nothing like a response to the appeal made by Lord Derby in his House of Lords' manifesto. In districts where family interests and connections, social or landlord relations, have proved too strong for even the show of opposition, Tory members have generally found it needful to clothe their sentiments in the current phraseology. "Progress" is on the lips of every candidate from Mr. Ker Seymour to Mr. Spooner himself. Only a few candidates of the blunter and less flexible sort—the old cannon-ball genus—venture to argue against the claims of the Jews to admission to the House of Commons (however resolved to vote) to insist upon the perfection of our institutions, or to justify the present scale of national expenditure. The hustings creed of the Conservative pure who is not harassed by opposition, is indicated in such phrases as a reduction of the public burdens, non-interference in the affairs of other countries, a settlement of the Church-rate controversy by an arrangement which will make due provision for the repair of the fabric of the Church, and some extension of the suffrage. The old Tory is now almost as much a curiosity as a Protectionist. The general advance of opinion is strikingly exhibited by Sir Fitzroy Kelly's speech to his constituents. While Mr. Disraeli deems it politic to be jocose about Parliamentary reform, as though with a view to avoid committing himself, his less responsible coadjutor seriously and emphatically pronounces for a large extension of the suffrage to hundreds of thousands of persons possessed of competence, of intellect, and education, at present deprived of the electoral privilege. If no one else brings forward such a measure, the able Opposition lawyer promises himself to do so—a hint not likely to be thrown away upon the member for Buckinghamshire. Mr. Disraeli must look after his position as leader of the Opposition.

But the county elections exhibit something more substantial than the progress of opinion amongst "the country party." The ejection of old Conservative members has been even more signal, or at least extensive, than the ostracism of Independent Liberals. At the election of 1852 county contests were numerous, but the issue was almost invariably in favour of Toryism. In 1857 there have been more contests with almost one uniform result. No less than twenty-seven seats have been wrested from the Conservative party. They have been obliged to abandon, without a struggle, one seat for Hertfordshire, West Cornwall, East and West Norfolk, North Nottinghamshire, South Staffordshire, South Warwickshire, and Clackmannan. In nearly every contested county the Liberal candidate has gained the day. We cannot at present speak of the Irish elections, which are still wrapped in mystery. But in Great Britain the Derbyites have gained but one county victory—Mr. Selater, a Conservative, has succeeded in winning the seat left vacant by the retirement of the late Speaker of the House of Commons.

There is no mistake in the results which have from day to day been recorded during the past week,—results not the less important from the remarkable quietude that has marked every contested election. Berkshire, which has been undisturbed since 1837, has chosen a Bouverie to fill the seat vacated by Viscount Barrington. Lord Althorp undertook with some misgiving to contest South Northamptonshire and comes in triumphantly at the head of the poll. One Liberal, Lord Portman, was put up for Dorsetshire, and he also takes the lead of his Tory rivals, and drives out Mr. Floyer. In the Isle of Wight, Mr. A. Clifford, the Premier's private secretary, obtains an easy victory over Mr. Fleming. South Derbyshire has returned a second Liberal, after an arduous struggle, and with a majority of over 1,200. The whole county is now without a Conservative member! South Essex returns Mr. Wingfield to represent its Liberalism, and has dispensed with the services of Sir B. Smijth. Both in Herefordshire and West Surrey the Liberal candidate put forward to contest one seat heads the poll, and displaces a Conservative. The state of the poll in each of these divisions shows that further gains may result in a future election. In two cases the county Reformers have made a good demonstration, though failing to secure an immediate triumph. Mr. Lawson wanted only some 300 votes to wrest West Cumberland from the Lowther family—a feat which heralds future victory; and by only 34 votes the Liberal party failed to secure a second seat for Bedfordshire, after placing Mr. Hastings Russell first on the poll.

In two counties where Dissenters are especially strong, the candidates supported by them have gained decisive victories. Mr. Heathcote, a Liberal, who will vote for the abolition of Church-rates, has displaced Mr. Fellowes, Conservative, in Huntingdonshire—a county which more worthily maintains its historical reputation than

Buckinghamshire, to which Mr. Disraeli so pathetically alluded in his hustings' address. Cambridgeshire triumphantly places Mr. Edward Ball, a tenant farmer and Dissenter, at the head of the poll, despite the combined influence of the Yorke and Rutland families. It has done more—for it has substituted a Reformer in the person of Mr. Adeane for Lord George Manners. In both these instances we congratulate our friends on the result of their arduous efforts. North Devon has also achieved a Liberal triumph in placing Mr. Buller 1,500 ahead of either of the Conservatives. This election is something like an indirect rebuke of the Tractarian views of the Bishop of Exeter, and a defeat of the Puseyite party in the person of Sir Stafford Northcote. By rejecting Mr. Vaughan, a gentleman who enounces views on the Church-rate question disclaimed by the bulk of even the Conservative party, and returning two promising Liberals, Glamorganshire has done credit to its Dissenting reputation. If every Welch county had exhibited a like spirit, Dissent in the Principality would become more of a living reality.

Neither the South Durham nor the Middlesex election testifies to the strength of public feeling in favour of the Chinese policy of Lord Palmerston. Mr. Pease of Darlington, essentially a peace man, a defender of Mr. Cobden's motion of censure, one of the deputation to the late Czar, and an opponent of the late war with Russia, has been returned at the head of the poll for South Durham, though brought forward only at the eleventh hour, and against the wishes of the late member and his present Whig colleague. Lord Robert Grosvenor was also one of the "conspirators" who supported Mr. Cobden. Nevertheless, himself and his new colleague, Mr. Hanbury, have been returned for the metropolitan county by a majority of about 2,500 over Viscount Chelsea, the Conservative nominee. The Middlesex election affords abundant evidence that the reforming spirit pervades the great mass of the electoral body in this extensive district, and that they attach far more importance to the principle of progressive improvement than to any isolated votes or local grievances. In this case, the South has read a lesson to the North.

Spirit of the Press.

LORD PALMERSTON AND HIS MAJORITY.—It cannot be denied that Lord Palmerston's position, this affair of China once settled, becomes eminently a personal one. There is no harm in that, but, when it is so, all depends upon the man. If he fails, if he no longer shows himself the man that people looked for—and they look for it in his measures—there are then men enough to fall to besides him. Instead of one party against another party, with some forty neutrals and independents, Lord Palmerston has half-a-dozen leaders to struggle with—Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Gladstone, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Cobden, who, though absent, will still be present, all representing various shades of opinion; and it is very hard if everybody cannot find shelter under one of them. So, at the smallest provocation, any one of Lord Palmerston's supporters will find among the four sections one that suits his present state of mind. Or he can ride and tie with the whole four, all the time ostensibly a Ministerialist. He may join Mr. Disraeli on some landed interest question; Mr. Gladstone on some church or colony or financial question; Lord John Russell on some constitutional question; and Mr. Cobden on some economical question. Thus the present state of the House of Commons gives great facilities for the commission of small political crimes, instead of one big one; petty larcenies instead of one huge robbery; continual breaches of discipline instead of open rebellion; sneaking flirtations instead of one downright elopement. It is a time for the trial of principle, and many will be found wanting. They will all go off, one way or another, this Session or the next, unless Lord Palmerston keeps them all to their work, declares a policy, produces his measures at once, urges them strongly, carries them with a high hand, and does not leave his Parliament, if he can help it, even the leisure to go wrong.—*Times*.

THE MILTON CLUB.—The Milton Club has shared the fate of the Peelites and the Peace Party. The great dinner at which the Church of England was devoted to destruction has been in vain. The pretentious address of the Religious Liberation Association has failed to secure its favourite candidates from defeat. Maynooth is safe, and the Regium Donum is safe. The chances for a really National Education are growing stronger. A powerful check has been given to the narrow sectarianism of too large a section of the Nonconformists of Great Britain. The people of England will not allow the sacred torch of Religious Liberty to be held by mere destructives and bigots. They will not sustain a band of men who are ready to sacrifice the best interests of their country to the requirements of a sect. They do not respect, they do not trust Orthodox Dissenters as their political representatives. Our only regret is that Sir William Clay and not Mr. Hadfield is among the rejected. For Mr. Miall we have the respect due to his talents, but we are glad to find the narrow Milton Club policy deprived of his able leadership in the House of Commons. Mr. Apsley Pellatt no one can

pretend to care for; Mr. Milligan is, if possible, a still smaller loss; and we cannot profess to feel poignant grief at the defeat of Mr. Remington Mills by a Liberal Conservative at Leeds. On the other hand, the Unitarians in the new Parliament will be more numerous and more influential than for many years past. To their hands is entrusted the care of great principles, of noble political truths. Their policy will be national and not sectarian. They will act together as statesmen thinking of their country, not as sectaries seeking their own denominational aggrandisement. And this we can safely promise, that every Nonconformist, of whatever persuasion, will find his liberties better defended, and the right of private judgment more earnestly and more sincerely advocated by the English Presbyterian gentlemen of the new Parliament than they ever were by the selfish sectarian policy of the Milton Club.—*Inquirer (Unitarian).*

THE EJECTION OF MESSRS. MIALL, FOX, AND CO.—Glory to the men of Rochdale and of Oldham! They have entitled themselves to the gratitude of society—or, rather, let us correct the phraseology, they have redeemed themselves from a title to the general indignation. This gigantic England, all whose issues are magnificent—Look at her thundering railway junctions, where fiery monsters meet in thousands on areas resembling seas, to bear on the wings of the wind their lordly masters on the business of an empire within whose boundaries the sun never sets. Look at her lightning messengers, which waft the whispers of Englishmen to the uttermost ends of the earth, and then look at noble Rochdale, and equally noble Oldham, with their countless pillars of smoke, yielding clothing for the antipodes, and food to their own swarming myriads of nature's nobles, and then think of those two places sending forward to the imperial Parliament two—pippin-squeezers! Let there be no mistake, we have due respect for Mr. Miall and for Mr. Fox. They are ingenious men, clever men—very, in their way; but two men utterly and entirely contemptible. . . . In short, they were both toy legislators, dilettanti senators, members of Parliament of the calibre of the industrious fleas. And now we will say a word for ourselves. We claim some share of the credit of ousting Mr. Miall; we were instrumental in the delivery of certain lectures in the town of Rochdale, the object of which most certainly was the eviction of Mr. Miall; and *The Sentinel*, through great exertion on our part, was more extensively circulated and read throughout Rochdale than any other organ of the Church whatsoever. Such are plain facts related to this issue, for which, whether we are entitled to any credit or not, we do certainly feel very particularly grateful. And now, we give Mr. Miall notice, that we mean to antagonise him everywhere," &c., &c.—*Sentinel (Orange).*

A CANDID FRIEND.—Every one stands amazed at the strength of reaction in the national feeling. A Parliament without Cobden, Bright, Gibson, Layard, Miall, Fox, with others who have been the recognised leaders of the advanced Reform party, is a surprise that makes one almost breathless. Respecting, as we do, the convictions of such men, and grateful, as we are, for their devotion to great public questions in which we thoroughly sympathise, we are, nevertheless, reluctantly constrained to concur in the verdict which England's honest jury has pronounced upon their last act; and to maintain that these politicians, having braved the judgment of their country, have fairly brought upon themselves the sentence of political rejection.—*British Banner (Dissenting).*

THE LATE DEFEATS.

(From *The Edinburgh News*)

Had one or two popular leaders been sacrificed, the result might have been disastrous; but the victors have used their power without moderation or mercy, the defeated leaders have been made formidable by numbers; and men relentlessly sacrificed may relentlessly retaliate. They can point to almost every man who had the show of hands rejected by the electors, as proof that the electoral is antagonistic to the popular mind of the country. The Palmerstonian and electoral victory has been considerable, but not complete. The warriors slain will rise as legions of armed men, and present victors will find that defeat has not extinguished the thirst for reform. Placemen, and an upper-class coalition for the retention of power, have displaced the leaders of progress, but the liberty thus secured will be devoted to fighting with increased energy the near-approaching battle of the people. Bright, Cobden, Gibson, Layard, Miall, Walsley, and their fellows, have been overthrown, but their obstinate valour will light up a fire which the rejectors and Lord Palmerston combined will not be able to extinguish. The injustice and despotic mischiefs of the present system will be laid bare, and an indignant people will see in their continuance the insuperable bar to progress at home and liberty abroad. The extent of the defeat has produced this brightest hope—the prospect of an honest earnest concert to put down the common foe; and with a people banded to enforce their own elevation, and led by such intellects, there is again good hope of inflicting another heavy blow on that aristocratic fabric by which this nation has been so long and grievously oppressed. Let them feel that the tide of humanity is ever advancing, and, as other waves ebb only to flow with increasing strength, so this apparent backsliding of reform will be succeeded by an onward rush which shall overthrow another giant barrier to full, fair, and free enfranchisement. With leaders like Lord John Russell, if he will lead, with so many pledged though but feeble followers

in the house, and with the mightiest band of powerful agitators which Britain ever possessed out of Parliament, reform is certain. It rests with the people to determine its quality and extent.

(From *The Manchester Examiner*.)

If the Chinese question is to be regarded as the real hinge of the late contest, we cannot contemplate our defeat with feelings of despondency; on the contrary, it is a positive triumph. Questions of domestic reform sensibly affect the material interests of the people, yet we know how long the most useful measures have had to struggle against an adverse current of public opinion. It was so with the repeal of the Corn-laws. Five years of unremitting agitation hardly turned the tide, and the victory which would ultimately have crowned the efforts of the repealers, owed its speedier acceleration to events over which man had no control. Judging from the ordinary motives of mankind, the recognition of more just and humane principles of foreign policy must be the result of a still slower process, since the connection between such principles and the material interests of the people is less apparent, while their ascendancy is opposed to some of the most deceptive and ungovernable passions of human nature. "Our country—right or wrong," is a cry too speciously allied with the mixture of good and evil which forms the aggregate of human motives, to be speedily supplanted by justice and magnanimity. The question raised by Mr. Cobden's motion was that of "Right versus Might;" morality as opposed to an overweening sense of national pride and irresistible prowess. Let it be granted that the voice of the majority is against him—not only is defeat glorious in such an issue, but the defeat itself may foreshadow the certainty of future victory. On such a question a philanthropist will feel more disposed to rejoice over his absolute gain than his comparative loss. We may count, at all events, upon the staunch support of between five and six thousand Manchester electors; no despicable band on behalf of a noble Christian policy with foreign states. Mr. Cobden has placed on record a new principle of constitutional and international law. The House of Commons has affirmed it; we have now to convert the nation by appealing to its intelligence and its moral sense.

(From *The Aberdeen Free Press*.)

To all this, however, we must add that the English mind—particularly at the great commercial and manufacturing centres—is liable to periodical fevers of unreasoning excitement, when almost anything will be sacrificed to the fury and clamour of the hour. This weakness in the national character, increasing rather than diminishing from causes in operation through recent years, is, we are sorry to say, too often exasperated and fed, rather than allayed and corrected, by the tone and tactics of a large portion of the daily press. Witness the clamour, in succession, about Papal aggression, French invasion, and now against that "insolent barbarian Yeh," and in favour of that peerless minister Palmerston. There is danger lest these excitations, fed by a power which ought to check and allay them, should lead us to be as fickle in our esteem of our distinguished public men, and as speedily forgetful of their claims as the Athenians of old became. As this tendency in the public mind to sudden morbid excitement is not checked by moral or social causes, or by the more direct agency of the press, assuredly it is not likely to be by the wide extension of that wonderful medium of intelligence by which a fact is flashed over the whole kingdom at once. The contagion of the mob is thus, as it were, made simultaneous and universal.

One thing, however, follows. In proportion as such excitements are intense and sudden, must they, in the nature of things, be passing and shortlived. Lord Palmerston has taken the tide at flood, and it is now, apparently, wafting him up to absolute dictatorial power; but let him beware that he is not stranded by the recession of the wave. One thing seems certain and appears to be seen and acknowledged by Lord Palmerston's loudest supporters, viz., that the ostracised members will form a power out of doors of far greater momentum than all they could have put forth within the walls of Parliament. From this election will date a new era in political progress. It is in itself a significant fact, that a liberal extension of the franchise has been the most general element in the profession of political faith on the part of candidates. A great portion of the new House of Commons will take their seats pledged to some such measure as Lord John Russell's late Reform Bill. There is ground to hope that no events may arise abroad to divert attention again from this much-needed re-distribution and adjustment of political privileges. But whatever may be the temper of the new Parliament, in reference to this matter, there can be no doubt as to that of the ostracised members, and those who sympathise with them—a number which, in the natural course of things, will be increasing every day.

(From *The Bradford Observer*.)

The ostracism of Mr. Cobden at Huddersfield, and Messrs. Bright and Gibson at Manchester, falls in with the humour of the hour, and people throw up their caps as if the principle of evil itself had received a deadly wound, instead of three gentlemen, of the few who have won the ear of the house, being excluded from its precincts; but we protest against this humour, and appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober. We feel confident that the reaction will come, and that it will not be long in coming.

What unpardonable sin have they committed? They have differed with a majority of their countrymen on the momentous and many-sided questions of

peace and war, and have taken the liberty of expressing what we suppose will be allowed to be their conscientious convictions on this subject. Is this un-English? Is it unconstitutional? If so, what becomes of our boasted liberty of speech and discussion? We, also, had decided opinions on the Russian war, and freely expressed them, though not without offence to some of our readers. But had these gentlemen not as good a right to argue on one side as we, or say, Lord Palmerston, had to argue on the other? Then, where is the political justice of punishing them for the exercise of a liberty which was thought to be the common heritage of all Englishmen.

We thought they were wrong in their speeches on the Russian war; we thought they were sometimes injudicious, especially in their laudations of the common enemy, and their depreciation of their own country. Here, we suspect, so far as public motive was concerned, lies the secret of their punishment. But we have to ask, is it a reasonable punishment? Is it a historical fact, that all the wars in which we have been engaged since the Revolution were "just and necessary" wars? Did Edmund Burke so think of the American war? and the Old Whigs of the French war? Have our Indian wars all been unexceptionable? and is the same description applicable to the "Opium war" in 1841, or even to this miserable war in the Canton river? To put it in another form, would it be a decided gain to the British people that none of their war projects were criticised in the House of Commons? That would be a red-letter day at the Horse Guards and the Military Clubs, and the decisions at Huddersfield and Manchester are in the direction of its advent!

(From *The Suffolk Chronicle*.)

One of the first consequences of the general election was certainly unlooked for—namely, the displacement of so many members of the late House of Commons who had stood foremost in the battle for the rights of liberty and conscience. Cobden, Bright, Gibson, Clay, Miall, Layard, and Fox, and many others, have fallen beneath the delusive cry of "Palmerston for ever"—fallen, however, hereafter to rise with redoubled power, when the people have recovered their senses, and that, let us hope, at no distant period. On the other hand, there are not only numerous accessions to the Liberal cause of men whose principles have been tested, but no insignificant portion of the Tory party present themselves to the constituency as Liberal Conservatives, advocates for Reform, both parliamentary and administrative, to an extent that a few years ago would have horrified even the old Whigs.

(From *The Leeds Mercury*.)

The return of Sir John Potter and Mr. Turner, at Manchester, is attributable, to a very great extent, to the fact that many of the leading Liberals in that city are of opinion that the League had fulfilled its mission when it gained the battle of Free Trade, and that it is now kept on foot as a mere electioneering organisation. They accordingly kicked at it, and it is probable that the result of the late election must be taken mainly as a protest against the continued existence of a body which has done more than any other in the kingdom to promote our commercial and even our political interests. At Salford, Sir Elkanah Armitage was the League candidate, and as this borough is in fact only a part of Manchester, he shared the same fate as Messrs. Gibson and Bright, and for the same reasons, being defeated by a gentleman who is a subordinate Member of the present Government. It should also be remembered that both at Manchester and Salford there are many electors whose Liberalism is of a somewhat antique cast, and who, although they have no love for Toryism, by no means go so far as the advanced party, whose organ is the League; while many of the leading manufacturers and merchants would be materially influenced by mercantile considerations in the view which they took of the Chinese question. The Conservative party, too, although weak relatively to the Reformers, is absolutely strong, and its weight seems to have been thrown into the scale in favour of Potter and Turner, who approximate much more nearly to its views, than do Milner Gibson and Bright. Notwithstanding these considerations, we are very much surprised that John Bright should have been at the foot of the poll, and we think that his position there reflected much more discredit upon his late constituency than upon himself. There is no single man to whom Manchester owes more than to John Bright, nor is there any man whose continued exclusion from the house we should more deeply regret. . . . The defeat of Mr. Cardwell at Oxford,—of Mr. Miall at Rochdale,—of Mr. Pellatt at Southwark,—and of Mr. Fox, at Oldham, is also significant of the public feeling on the Chinese question, the names of all these gentlemen being found in the division list on Mr. Cobden's motion among the majority against Ministers. The loss of these men, equally with that of Mr. Cobden and of Mr. Bright, is deeply to be lamented, as they represented important interests and important classes of opinions, and two of them are possessed of a very high order of ability.

(From *The Hants Independent*.)

We sincerely regret that men who have rendered such eminent services to their country as Richard Cobden and John Bright should be excluded from Parliament, and, had not this miserable squabble at Canton taken place, we do not believe they would have been. Time, and a recollection of past deeds, would have obliterated every feeling of bitterness existing towards them; but before they could place themselves in a fairer light with their countrymen, this Chinese explosion burst upon us, and, as Mr.

Willcox expressed it at the Victoria Rooms, it was the last feather that broke the camel's back! Regret the fact as we may, it is a fact for all that, and one that reflects the state of public feeling in the most unmistakeable manner. But, while we are enabled to account for the defeat of the League leaders, however much we may deplore it, we are in no such position with respect to the fate of Sir W. Clay in the Tower Hamlets, Mr. W. J. Fox at Oldham, and Mr. Edward Miall at Rochdale. These men had all given the Government a fair and generous support throughout the late war, and therefore it could not be on the score of their peace notions that they have been cashiered by their constituents. Local contentions in several of the boroughs have had much to do with the defeat of the more advanced Liberals, and it affords us the most sincere satisfaction that Southampton has not been added to the number.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes an Imperial decree, which, after having given all the considerations, declares that the acts of the Bishop of Moulins towards his clergy are abusive, and are and remain suppressed. The charges established against the bishop are the regular suspension of the ecclesiastics of the diocese; the publication of a synodal statute without the permission of the civil authorities; and, lastly, the violation of the rights of the concordat. The bishop, it is said, was in the habit of exacting from his priests a pledge not to appeal in any case to the civil government.

There are fresh reports of a "plot" against the life of the Emperor. Numbers of persons were arrested early in the week, not only in Paris but in Lyons. A new "secret society," framed on the model of the old Carbonari, but with some modifications in the pass-words and slang, has been discovered. The chief agents are supposed to be the Compagnons of what is called the "Tour de France." It is again affirmed, and in the most positive terms, that M. de Persigny has been instructed to urge the English Government to expel several refugees, and particularly M. Ledru Rollin.

Much electioneering agitation is going on. The Legislative body will expire in the course of the summer. Some of the towns are showing symptoms of opposition; but the extreme Democrats will be kept out of the field by their unwillingness to take the oath of allegiance.

The Neufchatel conferences are adjourned *sine die*. Dr. Kern found it impossible to admit the pretensions put forward on the part of the King of Prussia in the last sitting, and has referred to his Government for further instructions.

ITALY.

The demonstrations which took place at Venice on the anniversary of the battle of Novaro have alarmed the Austrian authorities, as, for the last few years, the day passed over without any manifestation. At the theatre, one of the scenes, in which slaves burst their chains, was received with such significant applause that the repetition of the piece was prohibited. The ladies held bouquets composed of flowers, representing the Italian colours. The walls of Venice were covered with placards, such as "Italy for ever," and words expressive of regard for Sardinia, its King, and Count Cavour. The Austrian Archduke Maximilian, brother to the Emperor, arrived at Venice during this state of affairs, and was received with coldness and silence. The powder magazine was entered by means of false keys, and a quantity of gunpowder, sufficient to fill a large boat, was abstracted. On the 23rd cartridges were distributed to the troops, and cannon were placed in the batteries so as to command the city.

A report was current at Berne that Sardinia has it in contemplation to enrol 6,000 Swiss.

Count Cavour sent the Austrian Ambassador, Count Paar, his passports yesterday. I imagine Cavour suspected that the ambassador was lingering here to give countenance to a belief that he had been asked by the Sardinian Government to remain. The situation is becoming daily more critical and menacing. — *Turin Correspondent of the Daily News*, March 30.

In the sitting of the Senate of Turin, on the 31st ult., the Minister of Finance brought in the bill for executing the new fortifications of Alessandria, and other bills already passed by the other chamber. The Senate then discussed the bill for the establishment of an ordnance foundry in the arsenal of Turin, and passed it by a majority of 47 against 6. The Chamber of Deputies, on the same day, passed the Jews Administration Bill by a majority of 76 to 47.

The *Opinione* of Turin states that the total amount collected by M. Daniel Manin at Paris, and forwarded by him to the committee for the subscription to the 100 guns of Alessandria, is 7,000 francs.

TURKEY.

The affair of the *Kangaroo*, which lately conveyed a body of volunteers from Constantinople to aid the Circassians against Russia, has been complicated by the discovery that several hundred false decorations of the order of the Medjidie have been distributed among the Circassians in the name of the Sultan. A letter appears from the French Ambassador, who has interfered in a friendly, but not official, manner, in the affair of the *Kangaroo*, and as he is aided by other members of the diplomatic body, it is hoped that it will be satisfactorily arranged.

The Divans of the Danubian Principalities are to

meet on the 20th instant. The idea of their unity under an independent Prince has made great progress.

RUSSIA.

It is stated that "the friends of peace" in Russia are delighted at the conclusion of the treaty between England and Persia. "At the moment," so runs the report, "when the Emperor received the intelligence, Prince Gortschakoff happened to be with him, and received the news from the Emperor's mouth. The latter exclaimed in conclusion, 'A la bonne heure; j'en suis très content. Dites-le à M. Wodehouse.' The Prince repaired immediately to our Minister, and, after congratulating him, invited him to a grand entertainment to be given in honour of the occasion. The entertainment accordingly took place in the Hotel of Foreign Affairs, on a very splendid scale, and was attended by nearly every embassy, with their entire personnel."

The accounts of the famine in Finland are still of a most distressing nature. The poor people in the country districts are living on a bread composed of bark and straw. In the neighbourhood of Uleaborg the famine seems to be making great ravages; half-starved children are wandering all over the country, begging sustenance for themselves and their parents, and numbers of adults had already fallen victims. All round about Oesterbotten, in the open country, the famine is driving the country people in half-famished bands, starving with cold and hunger, into the towns, where the available resources are in consequence soon consumed. — *Letter from Berlin*.

AMERICA.

A new treaty with England, in place of the Dallas-Clarendon Central American treaty, has been completed by the Senate, and it is imagined that it will prove satisfactory to England.

The Senate were to consider in a few days the new Mexican treaty, giving Sonora and Sinaloa to the United States, with command of the Gulf of California.

Another dreadful railroad accident had occurred. It happened on the Pennsylvania railroad at the Altoon-station. An emigrant train standing on the rail was run into by a heavy freight train, crushing the rear car into the one before it, and causing the instant death of six of the passengers, and mutilating ten or twelve others.

Governor Geary, of Kansas territory, has resigned his office, alleging that he could not carry on the Government in consequence of the failure of President Pierce to fulfil the pledges made at the time of his (Geary's) appointment. The Governor thinks the establishment of a slavery constitution inevitable. It is stated that the Southern members of the Cabinet have resolved that a Southern man shall be appointed Governor of Kansas. The Hon. Robert J. Walker had been offered the Governorship of Kansas, and declined it.

Mormon affairs in Utah are in a dreadful state. It is said that Brigham Young is to be superseded, and a military force sent into the territory.

All sorts of rumours were rife at Panama relative to the position of affairs between the New Granadian Government and the United States. A report prevailed that the Minister of the latter, Mr. Bowring, and Mr. Morse, its special commissioner sent out with reference to the Panama massacre, had demanded their passports, the Government of New Granada having rejected the overtures they were instructed to present.

CHINA.

The news from Hong-Kong comes down to the 17th February. It is neither definite nor satisfactory. These advices lend no countenance to the rumour propagated through the Admiralty on Saturday week respecting peace with China. The *North China Herald* of the 31st of January says:—"We hear, upon unquestionable authority, that an Imperial edict has been transmitted to the Governor-General and Governors of the provinces of Keang-su, Che-keang, and Fu-kien, giving orders as to the treatment of the 'barbarians' in the present difficulty. They are to make defensive preparations, but quietly, so as not to alarm the people; and if foreign steamers come they are to be met with reasoning. Yeh is ordered not to push matters to extremity, but to avail himself of opportunities to re-establish peace. He is not told to admit them into the city."

One report states that the understanding at Hong-Kong on the 17th February was, that the Emperor had expressed the highest confidence in Yeh's ability to deal with foreigners; that he had recommended clemency; but that his Imperial Majesty had given orders in the event of lenient measures proving unavailing, to "drive the barbarians into the sea."

On the other hand, it is said, that *The Pekin Gazette* does not contain any allusion to the troubles with foreigners at Canton; and that the report is correct of an edict having been issued to the high officers of the coast provinces not to interfere with the quarrel at Canton. Yeh is said to have orders to establish peace, but nothing is said of opening Canton.

At Ningpo, considerable excitement prevailed towards the end of last month, and the missionaries left the place; but at the last date, 1st February, all was quiet. The cause of this apprehension appeared to be a permission from the Intendant to the Canton men to make an attack on the lorcha men. The permission, however, was withdrawn, and no disturbances took place.

A-Lum, the baker accused of poisoning the bread at Hong Kong, had been tried by a jury. The trial lasted five days; a majority of the jury found him not guilty; but a strong suspicion still rested on him, and he was arrested as a disaffected person.

The military operations had been limited to encounters between the war-steamers and the junks. The *Hornet* and a small steamer had attacked and beaten off 200 junks. Night coming on, the fleet could not be followed up the creek. One large junk was cut out by the *Hornet's* boats, two sank, and two blew up. The *Comus* had narrowly escaped destruction from two fire-ships; both came quite near her.

AUSTRALIA.

The arrival of the *Simla* at Marseilles presents us with a practical solution of the Australian difficulty. She brings dates from Sydney of February 11, from Melbourne of February 15, from the Mauritius of March 1, and from Suez of March 26. This is the first time in which news has been received from Melbourne, in Australia, in forty-eight days; and when the electric telegraph is laid down in the Red Sea, on the line to India, and a telegraphic communication is thereby established with Aden, we shall get news from Melbourne in thirty-four days.

The *Oncida* steam-ship left King George's Sound on the 3rd of February, with seventy passengers, and 10,000ozs. of gold. Nothing has been heard of her since, although advices from Mauritius to the 1st of March are to hand. The general opinion amongst persons who are acquainted with the *Oncida*, is that she has fallen short of coals and been becalmed in the Indian Ocean. She consumes about eighty tons a day, whereas the *Simla* only consumes sixty tons daily.

The Melbourne Parliament reassembled on the 6th of January. The Governor-General in his address, stated that there was a net increase on the general revenue of 317,447l. A bill introduced by Mr. Duffy for abolishing the property qualification of members of the Assembly was read a second time with a majority of seven against the Government. The Government had also suffered other defeats on minor subjects. Chief Justice A'Beckett retires; Attorney-General Stawell succeeds him. Ministers are as yet unable to fill up the vacant law offices. Mr. Childers, Commissioner of Trade, proceeds to England as Emigration Commissioner. Trade remains good, but is rather stagnant. Some alarm is felt at the increasing exports. The amount of gold shipped this year is nearly 1,500,000l. Labour was scarce in consequence of the reduction of the day's work to eight hours. The gold mines continue to be very productive, and some big nuggets had been picked up by the lucky ones.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

We read in a letter from Naples:—"Amongst our visitors at this moment is Mrs. Beecher Stowe, who attracts much interest in a country where 'Uncle Tom' has been twice translated and very generally read."

Colonel Symmons, C.B., British commissioner for the settlement of the Turco-Russian frontiers in Asia, left Paris on Saturday for Marseilles, on his way to Constantinople and Erzeroum.

According to *The Melbourne Argus*, the yield of gold in 1856 was 3,007,280 ounces, second only to that of the celebrated year 1852.

The *Presse* of Paris has been warned for publishing a feuilleton by Georges, and containing an attack on the Papal Government.

The Nice journals state, that sea bathing commenced in that sunny town on the 24th March.

Mr. Gowan, an American engineer, is said to have provided the most complete machinery ever constructed for raising the ships sunk in the harbour of Sebastopol. He anticipates complete success. His profits in the venture will be one-half of the value of all the ships raised.

The well-riddled flag of the renowned *Twelve Apostles*, once the pride of Sebastopol Harbour, is now in the hands of a person at Malta, who occasionally hoists it to shake out the moths, to the great indignation of the Russian Consul.

A Berlin telegraph informs us, that the period of delay granted by the German Powers to Denmark is three weeks. This would expire on the 21st of April. In face of the danger, the Supreme Council at Copenhagen has assembled, but it is rather an ominous symptom that none of the German deputies of Lauenberg were present.

The Sound Dues Treaty has been ratified, and the first ship, a Prussian, has passed through the Sound, without stopping at Helsingfors.

The English Squadron has at length left the Bosphorus, and sailed for Malta.

A letter from Venice of March 20, announces that a painting by Paul Veronese, for three centuries the property of the Pisani family, has been purchased by the British Government for 14,000l. sterling.

Marshal Magnan, as commander of the army of Paris, has just issued an order to the effect that all soldiers belonging to the Jewish persuasion shall be exempt from service during the solemnities of Easter, commencing on the eighth, and ending on the evening of the eighteenth, in order that these men may be able to perform their religious duties. They will be also allowed on the eighth and ninth to remain out of quarters until eleven o'clock at night.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.

The hearing of evidence in relation to this bank was resumed on Wednesday, before Mr. Commissioner Holroyd. The court was densely crowded.

Mr. Apsley Pellatt was examined at great length by Mr. Linklater. He stated that he became a director of the bank on the 12th February, 1849. The first prospectus he received stated that the bank was to be one of limited liability. He was introduced to

the bank by his personal friend Mr. Macgregor, then member for Glasgow. He did not then know Mr. Menzies. He saw him once or twice afterwards; but to his knowledge he did not act as secretary. The intention to establish the bank was advertised rather widely. He put his signature to entries, having heard them read, and assuming them to be correct. It was proposed, according to his impression, to commence with a capital of 100,000*l*. Having his attention now called to an advertisement which bore his name, he could not doubt that the original capital was to be 500,000*l*. Some of the gentlemen who were directors when he joined, retired immediately afterwards. They never attended. By 100,000*l*. he meant paid-up capital. He did not doubt that some of the gentlemen who appeared as directors refused to qualify. He did not know Menzies was in Whitecross-street prison when the bank was formed. He signed the petition for the charter, which stated that the shares had been paid up—without reading it, without ascertaining whether it was true. Mr. Macgregor told him that the act had been complied with; Mr. Macgregor must have been wrong; Mr. Pellatt affixed his signature "under a wrong impression." A letter was read from Mr. Cameron, written in Scotland, giving a flourishing account of his proceedings, and ending as follows:—

"It would be too presumptuous to say with the warrior of old, 'Veni, vidi, vici!'; but I ought, with all humility, to say and proclaim that He in whom I trust is indeed invincible. For ever blessed be His name!"

Mr. Pellatt left the bank in 1850, and sold his shares. In his evidence he said that he resigned because, after an inspection of the Welsh works, he thought the advance on them was an "unbanking transaction." Mr. Linklater read Mr. Pellatt's letter of resignation, full of compliments to the bank, as "a sound, practical, benevolent, commercial establishment," and stating his reason for retiring to be the health of his wife and the press of other duties. He sold his shares at 3*l*. discount. He was not aware at that time that the directors were actually trying to allot new shares at a premium. When he went out he was not aware that there was a large number of overdue bills dishonoured. The advances then to officers and directors of the bank were between 25,000*l*. and 30,000*l*.; but his name was not amongst them. (Cheers.) Mr. Linklater said, so little did he consider Mr. Pellatt had put his hand in the till, that he had not even looked to his account. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Pellatt: I wish you had. (Hear, hear.) A Voice: He ought to have done it. (Laughter.) Examination continued: On the 29th of October, the day before he sent in his resignation, he was one of the parties who signed a petition to the Crown for leave to issue additional shares. Of course it would strengthen the bank to get new shares. The examination having concluded, Mr. Pellatt said he hoped that the proceedings of that day had cleared his character of any stain which might have been attached to it owing to his connection with the bank. Having had a great deal of business to attend to, he might have erred and been incautious; and he regretted that he did not go into all the minutes and facts, which it was his business to have done. In the course which he had taken he had no personal interest to serve. He had held balances in the bank; and he helped the bank rather than the bank helped him. He trusted the Commissioner and his friends would consider that he was free from any charge of having united with others to injure or defraud the public. (Applause.) Mr. Voss said he feared Mr. Pellatt had made the mistake of confiding too much in others. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Linklater remarked that Mr. Pellatt's signature appeared to documents which were incorrect, and to advertisements which had misled the public. The Commissioner said that at that stage of the proceedings it was not incumbent on him to express any opinion on the case.

In the course of the proceedings, Mr. Linklater intimated that the whole case would have to go elsewhere. Mr. Stapleton, one of the Members for Berwick, and a director of the bank towards its end, is to be examined this day.

ELECTION PETITIONS.

The number of election petitions spoken of is very large. It is stated that already one eminent Queen's Counsel will hold not fewer than twenty-five briefs. No doubt the amount of electoral corruption has been very great, and the merits of the new law will be tested.

The office of election auditor will forthwith be exercised. All persons, by the 17 and 18 Vict. c. 102, are to send accounts of the expenses of an election within one month of the declaration to the candidate or his agent, or the claims to be barred. Within three months of the declaration the bills and claims are to be sent to the election auditor, stating whether he admits the whole or part. No payment is to be made in respect of an election except through the auditor. The candidate is to pay his personal expenses of advertising in the newspapers; but he is to send an account to the auditor. Refreshments given to voters on the day of election to be deemed illegal. Before nomination the candidate or his agent may pay any lawful and reasonable expenses. He is to send a true account to the auditor. The auditor is to be paid a fee of 10*l*. by each candidate, and 2*l*. per cent. on the payments. Several petitions have already been threatened for "expenses" paid beyond the scale permitted by the act against treating and bribery.

By the 11th and 12th Vic. c. 98, election petitions are to be presented to the house within fourteen days. Before a petition is presented a recognisance

is to be entered into by one, two, three, or four persons as sureties for 1,000*l*., or 250*l*. each, for the payment of all costs and expenses. The sureties are to make affidavits of their sufficiency. Instead of sureties, money may be paid into the Bank of England.

The following opinion was given by Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., upon the propriety of employing paid canvassers with reference to the Act of Parliament now in force for the prevention of bribery at elections:—

BOROUGH ELECTION.—I cannot recommend the employment of paid canvassers by the committee of Mr. — to the extent suggested in the case before me. The third definition of bribery in the act alluded to—namely, "the gift or loan, or payment of money to any person to procure or endeavour to procure the vote of any voter at an election," is very stringent; and I think that the employment of persons, and paying them to such an extent that it might fairly be presumed to have influenced the return, would endanger the seat of the candidate before a committee of the House of Commons.

EDWIN JAMES.

Home Circuit, Kingston, March 29, 1857.

Court, Personal, and Official News.

The Court remains at Buckingham Palace, and though her Majesty's accouchement is speedily expected, she has not refrained from driving out. The Royal dinner circle is of course extremely limited. The Prince of Wales hunted on Wednesday, the last coursing day of the season, with the Windsor harriers, and dined with the gentlemen of the hunt at Chippenham. Her Majesty held a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace on Thursday afternoon. The list of guests at Buckingham Palace includes Lord and Lady Eversley, the Earl of Clarendon, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, Colonel Wetherall, and the Prince and Princess Feodore of Hohenlohe Langenburg. The Princess Royal and the Princess Feodore Hohenlohe Langenburg honoured the Royal Colosseum with a visit on Friday morning. According to *The Court Journal* the marriage of the Princess Royal is not now likely to take place before January next. Several reasons have conduced to this postponement, and one is, that the residence preparing for the Prince and Princess in Berlin will not be completed and fit for occupation until the close of the year.

It is understood that her Majesty is desirous of opening the new Parliament in person, and it is, therefore, by no means certain that it will meet on the 30th of April, though the writs are returnable on that day. It is not unlikely a short prorogation will take place, at the conclusion of which the Queen, by a short trip to the sea-side, will have completely recovered and recruited her strength after her accouchement. Her Majesty will thus be enabled to open this eventful session by a speech from the throne. Pressure of public affairs may cause this arrangement to be altered, but it must be occasioned by something very unexpected.—*Court Journal*.

Mr. Thomas O'Hagan, Q.C., lately promoted to the Kilmainham Chairmanship, has just been appointed a Commissioner of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland, in the room of Lord Bellew, who has resigned in consequence of his inability to attend the meetings of the board.

Mr. Thackeray was entertained by his Edinburgh admirers, at Young's New Royal Hotel, on Thursday. Lord Neaves was the chairman; Mr. Stirling of Keir, M.P., the vice-chairman. Some pleasant speeches were made, particularly one by Mr. Thackeray, in which he defended himself with good-humoured sarcasm from those critics who accuse him of never saying anything good of anybody, and devoting himself to the picturing of wickedness, selfishness, and meanness.

The Morning Star gives currency to one or two rumours respecting the intentions of Ministers:—"It is understood that Lord Palmerston intends the first night of the coming session to indicate the general domestic policy of the present Government. His lordship will doubtless be immediately pressed to declare himself on the all-important question of Parliamentary Reform. It is rumoured that Lord Palmerston has given some kind of intimation to Baron Rothschild that, if possible, the Jew question shall be brought forward in the first session of the new Parliament as a Cabinet measure. The internal dissensions in the Government in respect to this subject are still, however, great. The Earl of Harrowby is inexorable. The Earl of Shaftesbury, who is always consulted by Ministers on any religious subject, has consented to support a bill for the simple repeal of the adjuration oath, but refuses to tamper with the oath, by leaving out the words "on the true faith of a Christian."

Feruk Khan visited Woolwich on Thursday; and for his gratification and instruction, the Artillery went through the operations of a sham fight on the common. The rapidity of the Horse Artillery astonished the Persian Ambassador. He afterwards spent some time, under the guidance of General Williams, in seeing the "sights" of the place.

Earl Granville left town on Saturday evening for Paris, for which capital the countess departed the previous day. The noble earl and countess intend to stay three weeks in Paris, and then return to London to give a series of fashionable reunions.

There are three candidates in the field for the Oxford Professorship of Poetry.—Mr. Matthew Arnold, late Fellow of Oriel, Mr. Ruskin, and the Rev. Mr. Bode of Christ Church.

At a large meeting of the inhabitants of Hawick, held on Wednesday, a resolution expressing unaltered attachment to the principles of Messrs. Cobden, Bright, and Gibson, and the earnest hope that they may be speedily returned to Parliament, was carried by a large majority.

The Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, M.P., President of the Board of Control, has presented three cadetships in the East India Company's Service to Eton College. Dr. Hawtrey, the Provost, and Dr. Goodford, the Head Master, have conferred the cadetships on Messrs. Gibson, Stevens, and Whiting, with the consent of Mr. Vernon Smith.

Ministers have held two Cabinet councils since their return to town—on Thursday and Friday.

It is reported that Mr. Walter, M.P., is shortly to be created a peer or baronet. Very doubtful!

It is stated that, at the meeting of Parliament, the Right Hon. Matthew Talbot Baines will be proposed for the speakership, with the concurrence of the heads of the Liberal party. Mr. Baine's high personal qualifications for the office, and the esteem in which he is held by every class of Liberal politicians, will, in all probability, deter the Tories from putting forward a candidate in opposition to the right hon. gentleman.

The Right Hon. Robert and Mrs. Lowe arrived in London on Monday from Kidderminster, and left in the afternoon for Caterham. Mr. Lowe is recovering from the effects of the attack made upon him at Kidderminster.

Some of the enterprising inhabitants of Wandsworth have started a project for a Palmerston testimonial. The money is proposed to be applied either to the building of a row of Palmerston almshouses, the founding of a Palmerston exhibition in one of the Universities, or the erection of a statue of the noble lord.

The Court Journal characterises as an absurdity the report that a grant of 70,000*l*. a-year will be asked for the Princess Royal. It says:—"In the provision for the Princess Royal we believe the established rule and precedent will be followed, and nothing more. There will be a sum asked for her outfit, and an annuity for life for her separate use. The Queen has yet made no call upon Parliament, but has borne all the expenses of her numerous family out of her private purse, though not enjoying the Hanoverian income, which more than doubled the private income of the Sovereign. The household, too, of the Queen Dowager are still pensioners on the bounty of her Majesty."

The Calcutta Englishman announces that Viscount Canning, the Governor-General of India, has tendered his resignation. The reason alleged for the step is the conduct of the Home Government in assuming the entire direction of the Persian war.

The Princes of Oude have commenced a tour of England. They arrived at Birmingham one day last week, and were received by the mayor.

At the weekly meeting of the Ballot Society Committee, at 5, Guildhall-chambers, Mr. Thomas Prout (treasurer) in the chair, it was announced that the elections, so far as the returns had been received, showed an increase of the Ballot party in the House of Commons, and that the following members of the society were among the new members of the House of Commons. Major-General Thompson (Bradford), Mr. Ayrton (Tower Hamlets), Mr. Clay (Hull), Mr. Crawford (London), Mr. Cox (Finsbury), Mr. Gilpin (Northampton), Mr. Hardcastle (Bury St. Edmund's), Mr. Nicoll (Frome), Sir T. Trevelyan (Tavistock). It was resolved that a circular be sent to each member of the new House of Commons, inquiring his intention as to supporting Mr. Berkeley's annual motion, and that steps be taken to inquire into the bribery and intimidation practised at the late elections. Mr. Whitehurst gave notice that at the next meeting he should propose the following resolution:—"That this committee have heard with satisfaction Lord John Russell's declarations of his intention to bring forward a measure for the extension of the suffrage, and they invite all friends of reform to co-operate with them in promoting the passing of the measure, and securing that if passed it shall provide not only for the extension, but for the protection of the franchise by the ballot."

Miscellaneous News.

A special train running from Cockermonth on Tuesday, the nomination-day for West Cumberland, and carrying Captain Lowther, one of the candidates, Mr. Hildyard, member for Whitehaven, and about 250 supporters of Captain Lowther, got off the line: Mr. Mayson, the secretary of the railway, and the engine-driver were severely hurt, and many of the passengers were much shaken and bruised.

Several superannuated officers and constables of the City Police have on their retirement presented Mr. Whittle Harvey, their Superintendent, with a piece of plate, "as a testimony of profound respect and deep gratitude for his unswerving justice and uniform kindness to them, and his unremitting and successful endeavours to promote their interests while under his command."

At Woolwich, on Wednesday, the Duke of Cambridge reviewed the four companies of Artillery which are about to embark for China. He addressed the men, and told them that he was much pleased with their soldierlike appearance; he informed them that every comfort and convenience would be provided for them, and advised them not to indulge to any excess in the pernicious beverage with which they would doubtless be tempted in China, in many cases so fatally ruinous to English constitutions.

On Monday, the new Income-tax Act came into operation. The duty is now 7*d*., and on incomes less than 150*l*. it is 5*d*. in the pound.

The Twenty-ninth Concert for the People, at St. Martin's Hall, on Monday, was honoured with the presence of the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs, and the Under-sheriffs. The selection consisted wholly of sacred music, airs from the "Elijah,"

the "Creation," the "Messiah," and "Judas Macabean," being sung by Madame Bassano, Mr. Seymour, Mr. Dawson, Miss Clara Mackenzie, and Miss Birch, while the members of the London Vocal Union contributed a pair of anthems and several choruses.

It will be remembered that during the excitement occasioned by the conviction of labourers for taking rabbits from the Lows Common, at Holt, Lord Hastings, one of the committing magistrates, proceeded to the office of Mr. J. H. Tillett, editor of *The Norfolk News* (which had made some severe comments upon the case), and is alleged to have there made use of threats of personal violence to that gentleman. An indictment for a misdemeanour has been preferred against his lordship, and the city grand jury on Wednesday found a true bill. A bench warrant was granted, and his lordship was on Friday admitted to bail in two sureties of 100*l.* each, and himself in 200*l.* The case will probably be removed by *certiorari* to a higher court.

There is another strike at Preston, though on a limited scale. The hands in the employment of Mr. Hollins, cotton-spinner, have struck rather than submit to a reduction of 10 per cent. on their wages, and about 200 are now out. A meeting of those on strike was held on Thursday evening, and a committee has been appointed to solicit subscriptions from the workpeople at other mills as well as the general public.

The preparations for the Atlantic telegraph are expected to be completed by the time originally named. About 650 miles of the cable out of the 2,200 are now finished, and the aggregate rate of construction at the works of Messrs. Kuper and Co., at Greenwich, and Messrs. Newall and Co., at Birkenhead, is more than 200 miles per week. The whole line is to be shipped by the end of June, and the communication is hoped to be established by the middle of July.

Kidderminster is still in an excited state. Mr. Lowe's supporters are mobbed at night by the weavers. A reward of 300*l.* is offered for the capture of the ringleaders. Detectives are engaged. The military remain. Several of the rioters have been tried. The first case called on was that against John Hayes, and John Cook, remanded from Friday, on a charge of assaulting the police after the Riot Act had been read on Saturday evening. By the advice of their solicitor, Mr. Crowther, the accused withdrew their plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty to the charge. Mr. Crowther addressed the bench in mitigation of punishment; and, after an admonition from the bench, they were sentenced to pay a fine of 30*s.* each, and costs, or, in default, one month's imprisonment. The money was paid. Some other cases were remanded to Saturday next. A large number of warrants have been issued, and it is expected that by Saturday a number of persons will have been apprehended. Mr. Kettle will then appear for the prosecution, and the charges of riot will be investigated.

Law and Assize.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.—At the Taunton Assizes on Friday, Thomas Nation was tried, convicted, and sentenced to die, on the charge of having murdered John Aplin, at Wiveliscombe.

EXTRAORDINARY ACTION AGAINST CARDINAL WISEMAN.—At the Gloucester Assizes on Saturday, the case of Roux v. Cardinal Wiseman was tried, and excited much interest. It appears that a certain Abbé Roux, a French priest, had a great deal to do with the private affairs of the Princess Letitia Bonaparte, the wife of Mr. Wise, our minister at Athens, from whom she is separated, and that he had advanced to her, at various times, considerable sums of money, she giving to him her written acknowledgments of her indebtedness to the extent of 25,000 francs. The Abbé consulted the Cardinal about this alleged debt, that his Eminence might be induced to exert his influence with Mr. Wise with a view to its payment. The Abbé swore that he had placed the written document in the hands of the Cardinal, and that it had never been returned to him. Accordingly he has brought an action against Dr. Wiseman. The Cardinal, in his defence, denied having undertaken the office of mediator—

I would never have undertaken such an office. I simply recollect having seen the document and having had it in my hand. Saw the Abbé next in Paris. Recollect the document contained something of an acknowledgment of a debt of 25,000 francs, and recollect the words "sacred debt" in it. He never applied to Mr. Wise to propose to him to pay the money, but spoke to him on the subject of the reconciliation with his wife. Recollect telling the Abbé subsequently that he had better take his papers back to Paris; and he replied that, as Mr. Wise had refused to pay, there was no other person on earth that he would ask to pay the debt. If he had ever promised to send back the document it could only have been in a conditional form, i.e., if it was left with him. Made search for the document, but it was not amongst his papers. On Roux again applying to him for the document he referred him to his attorney, Mr. Hastings, to make every search; had given him a letter to the Prince Lucien Bonaparte. He also asked me to sign a certificate to the effect that I had seen the document. The Abbé represented that he had been to Paris, and asked the French Government for payment of the debt, when they asked him to produce the security, and that not being able to produce it, my certificate of its existence would be sufficient. I did promise to write a letter to the Emperor of France on the subject, but afterwards declined, for reasons which I will give, if necessary.

Cross-examined: I am now satisfied that the document was not left with me at all. If it went through my hands at all it was a mere handing over by me to

Mr. Wise. My impression is that the documents were all handed over to Mr. Wise at the same time, but by whom I have no impression.

SHOOTING SAILORS.—At Liverpool Assizes, on Thursday, Peter Campbell, aged twenty-eight, was charged with shooting James Chrystie, at Birkenhead, on the 19th of January. The prisoner was second mate on board the James L. Bogart, and Chrystie and others refusing to work, Furber, the first mate, and the prisoner, fired amongst them, and a shot from Campbell entered Chrystie's leg. He was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation.

Literature.

The Foreign Sacred Lyre. Metrical Versions of Religious Poetry, together with the Original Pieces. By JOHN SHEPPARD, Author of "Thoughts on Devotion," &c. London: Jackson and Walford.

THIS volume contains translations from the German, French, and Italian. We are disposed to welcome any well-considered attempt to open to the English Churches the treasures of sacred poetry existing in foreign languages; and can praise Mr. Sheppard's volume for right intention and considerable excellence in execution. But the pieces do not seem to us to be well selected; and their translation is not very successful. Mr. Sheppard is occasionally very literal; at other times, he changes the imagery, or gives a new turn to the thought, of his originals; and sometimes he omits passages, and indulges in modifications, which quite destroy the character of the piece translated as it proceeded from its author. The principal contents of the volume are from Klopstock, Racine, Lamartine, Michael Angelo, Filicaja, and Hymns and Cantiques of the Italian and French Protestants.

Klopstock's *Lyrics* are greatly to be admired;—they transcend his unworthy epic, the *Messiah*, alike in intellectual and in purely poetical merit. But we have never seen a translation of a single lyric, which adequately represents the splendour and power which even a mere tyro discovers in the original; and Mr. Sheppard's attempts furnish no exception.

Lamartine's sacred verse is very delicate—often brilliant; but that Mr. Sheppard has not succeeded in reproducing these qualities in our own tongue, may be seen by comparing the following passages, from the original and the translated "Hymn to the Saviour."

"Tu parais, ton verbe vole,
Comme autrefois la parole
Qu'entendit le noir chaos
De la nuit tira l'aurore,
Des cieux sépara les flots
Et du nombre fit éclore
L'harmonie et le repos.
Ta parole créatrice
Sépara virtus et vice,
Mensonges et vérité!
Le maître apprend la justice,
L'esclave la liberté,
L'indigent le sacrifice,
Le riche la charité."

Which the translator renders thus:—

"Thou comest, and thy word forth flies
As erst the plastic mandate flew
Which made rude chaos in fair worlds uprise,
Heaven's genial beam from dark abysses drew,
Sever'd the rolling seas and arching skies,
And scattered night's primeval sway
With choirs of circling spheres and brilliant day.
So thy pure word creative light supplies,
Parts good from evil, truth from specious lies,
Bids power be righteous, sets the bondman free,
Teaches the poor content, the prosperous charity."

It is a translation—but that is all. The same ill success marks much of the translation of Racine's grand choruses:—as, for instance, in the following lines.

"En vain l'injuste violence
Au peuple qui le loue imposerait silence!
Son nom ne périra jamais.
Le jour annonce au jour sa gloire et sa puissance,
Tout l'univers est plein de sa magnificence;
Chantons, publions ses bienfaits."

Rendered thus:—

"Tyrants vainly strive to quell
Our Jehovah's lofty praise;
Grateful tribes the chorus swell,
It shall last through countless days.
With unceasing adoration
Anthems to his honour raise."

Which seems to us very feeble and common-place indeed. The translations from the *Chants Chrétiens* used by French Protestants, are very much more satisfactory; perhaps, because they demand less from the translator in the way of poetical expression. Here is a specimen:—

"To Thee, Lord, in sorrow's dark hour
My soul breathes her penitent sigh;
She leans on thy promise, thy grace, and thy power,
And hopes,—for the Saviour is nigh."

Let mercy the tempests dispel
Where faith's feeble taper would die;
And fix me where safely the perfected dwell,
On the Rock that is higher than I!

Midst perils, beneath thy kind shade
For refuge and rest will I fly;
On thy fatherly arm, thine omnipotent aid,
For strength and repose I rely."

When I faint in the warfare of life,
I will look to the Holy and High;
My soul shall escape from its tumult and strife
To the Rock that is higher than I!

Thy glorious redemption draws near;
Time's billows roll rapidly by;
O Saviour, sustain me, midst sadness and fear,
Unchangeable love to descry!

When death—solemn envoy—shall come,
And in weakness and anguish I lie,
Let the voice of compassion but summon me home,
To the Rock that is higher than I!"

This is good—and true in spirit to the original: but even here the first two lines of the last verse of the translation compare unfavourably with the French—

"Quand de la mort, messagère fidèle,
Je subirai l'inévitable loi," &c.

In another of these Cantiques, we cannot take—

"He that still reigns,
Thy lot ordains;
Beloved and guarded without end
By Him, thy ever-living friend"—

in exchange for—

"Car le Dieu fort
Règle ton sort,
Enfant du Dieu suprême,
Il te connaît, il t'aime."

The pieces from Michael Angelo will be very acceptable to many readers, who know not the poetic genius and pious feeling of the great painter and sculptor. They are, on the whole, exceedingly well done; and we will give two sonnets, as a pleasing specimen.

"Betray'd by sense, that false and perilous guide,
My soul hath sunk from her celestial aim:
Perchance, that I may pity, where I blame;
And ne'er henceforth another's fall deride."

Beneath what banner can I stand again,
Except in thine, O Saviour, I confide?
I tremble, 'midst the foe's tumultuous tide
To perish quite, unless thy love sustain."

Let thy own bloodshedding—the pangs extreme
Of Thy Divine oblation, Lord, efface
My sinful stains, my inbred misery!

Thou only canst. O let thy love supreme
Relieve my sins and woes with heavenly grace,
Who am so close to death, so far from Thee!"

"Closing is now my transient life's career,—
A storm-tost voyage, in this vessel frail,
To that last bourne where justice will unveil
The secret annals of this earthly sphere."

Thus now the phantasy, so fond, so dear,
Which made me kindred arts as idols hail,
I own was but an error soon to fail,
For error is the choice of mortals here."

What profit now vain passion's lure or smile,
If to the twofold death my being sink,
Sure of the first, and of the last in dread?

Nor painting now nor sculpture can beguile
The soul,—embracing, on death's awful brink,
Love's arms for us upon the Cross outspread."

From Filicaja, also—whom Hallam speaks of as "a real poet, gifted with a serious, pure, and noble spirit"—there are sonnets which may be pronounced to be delicately translated, if we allow for slight modifications, that seem scarcely avoidable: and with one of these we will close this notice.

ON THE DECAY OF SIGHT.

"Now, while the day-dream of my life is o'er,
And a sad dimness clouds these aged eyes,
The perishable things that worldlings prize
Shrink in my sight, and fascinate no more."

But my dim vision, which o'erlook'd before
The things eternal—by his heart unwise
Not own'd or lov'd—now glorious hope describes,
Vast and augmenting; and my soul would soar."

Thus, as in fainter light more warmly glows
The polish'd gem's pure radiance, more discern'd
Than when invaded by the dazzling noon;

So doth my drooping frailty more disclose
Heaven's lustre, and, in deepening shades, hath
learn'd
To watch for glories that shall meet me soon."

Memoirs of John Kitto, D.D., F.S.A., Editor of "The Pictorial Bible," &c., &c. Compiled chiefly from his Letters and Journals. By J. E. RYLAND, M.A. With a Critical Estimate of Dr. Kitto's Life and Writings, by Prof. EADIE, D.D., LL.D., Glasgow. Edinburgh: W. Oliphant and Sons.

ON the appearance of this biography, last year, we arranged for an extended notice of it in our columns. Circumstances we could not control prevented the execution and appearance of that review; and the disappointment occasioned us lively regret. Now that the work has reached a second edition, we gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity of adding our voice to the general approbation with which it has been received; and of bearing our testimony to its great interest and enduring value.

There are few things in the history of literary men more interesting and remarkable than the early life of John Kitto, from the time of the calamity which deprived him of the sense of hearing. Every one was attracted and touched by his little volume on "The Lost Senses," in which this calamity and its effects were described: but it is in the light of the whole story of his youth, that the facts there recorded become

fully significant and suggestive. We follow with lively sympathy the course of the pauper boy, who had to be "wheeled" (as Dr. Eadie says) into Plymouth workhouse, to save him from a vagabond life or starvation. We watch with surprise his successful efforts at self-culture; and read with mingled pleasure and wonder the records of his boyish thoughts and experiences. We trace the unfoldings of a pious, self-reliant, noble character, the germs of which were early developed, and the fruits of which have been manifold and precious. And when the man is before us, absorbed in his great and useful literary labours, we look with admiration on his example of patient and painstaking work, under difficulties which few could surmount, and by which most would have been hopelessly crushed. Not many men of Kitto's moderate mental ability, and having no more scholarly culture than he possessed, have used so well the talents entrusted to them, or have been so serviceable to literature and religion in their generation: and none, so far as we know, who have been at all similarly under deprivation and disadvantage, have struggled so manfully and faithfully, and have triumphed so completely and honourably. His life is a noble story of "the pursuit"—and acquisition—"of knowledge under difficulties," and of service rendered, with untiring energy and conscientiousness, to the most important department of literature, and to the most vital interests of religion. Let his name be held in all honour; and let his example become familiar to all who would learn how an obscure life may yield a life-work worthy and enduring.

Mr. Ryland has performed his duty as a biographer, in a manner which exhibits proper appreciation of his subject, full sympathy with it, and an intention to be himself lost in its own prominence and inherent interest. Perhaps, the general public may think he has given too much of Dr. Kitto's journals, and not a few unimportant letters; thus extending the work to an almost inconvenient length. But there is a large inner circle of readers, to which both the person and the works of Dr. Kitto are of such interest, that these *Memoirs* have been fitly prepared with a view to the satisfaction of their expectations, and will not by them be considered too minute and extensive. From such readers, we think, Mr. Ryland will receive cordial thanks and praise.

Dr. Eadie's "Critical Estimate" is discriminating and just; and is pervaded by a generously appreciative and affectionate spirit.

The volume is one which ought permanently to keep its place in our English library of biography—which is, on the whole, more delightful and instructive than most recent biographical works—and which, if there are any of our readers who have not seen it, we strongly recommend them to make acquaintance with for themselves, at once.

George Mogridge: His Life, Character, and Writings. By the Rev. CHARLES WILLIAMS. London: Ward and Lock.

OUR readers generally will know that "George Mogridge" is the name of that favourite religious writer, whose works have been (as is stated on his tombstone) "dispersed by millions, through Great Britain, its Colonies, and the United States of America, under a great variety of names, the most popular of which was 'Old Humphrey.'" A brief sketch of the Life of Mr. Mogridge has already appeared; but it is too slight to give a true and satisfactory impression of the make of the good and genial man, or of the character and performance of the useful and popular writer. Mr. Williams was the intimate friend of Mr. Mogridge, and has been in a position to acquire materials for a full and interesting biography. He has raised a "memorial of friendship," honourable to himself, and serviceable to the reputation of his departed friend. The notices of the boyhood of Old Humphrey are very pleasing; but the deepest interest (and a sad one, too,) attaches to the narrative of the years of struggle which intervened between failure in business, caused by inaptitude and too great generosity, and the period at which he had acquired considerable fame as a religious author, and was held in honour and affection by all who knew him. It is pleasant to find that, under heavy depression and multiplied difficulties, Mr. Mogridge was himself all in character, and enjoyed all as a Christian believer, which he afterwards, as Old Humphrey, so persuasively and effectively taught and enjoined in his writings. The spirit of his works—so simple, earnest, practical, and wise—is the essential spirit of his personal life. The contemplation of his career will be profitable to all sincere minds, seeking, notwithstanding personal trials, to "serve their generation according to the will of God." But those, especially, who have been delighted and profited by Old Humphrey's books will feel him to be more than ever endeared to them, when, in reading his biography, they have come thoroughly to understand his character—as Mr. Williams will enable them to do.

Mr. Williams has written evidently with hearty love for his subject, and both thoughtfully and picturesquely. Perhaps he has twice or thrice erred in making excursions rather too episodic and essay-like. His delineation

of Mr. Mogridge's life and character is founded not only on personal intercourse, but also, on a slight autobiography, on numerous letters, and on narrations of the principal incidents of his life, given by Mr. Mogridge to members of his domestic circle. Old Humphrey's innumerable readers and friends can desire nothing more than this careful and loving biography will furnish to them.

Christian and Economic Polity of a Nation. With Special Reference to Large Towns. By T. CHALMERS, D.D., &c. (Select Works: Vol. X.) Edinburgh: T. Constable and Co.

THIS work is reprinted from the edition of 1840. It will not, perhaps, be the most popular of the series of Select Works of Chalmers,—at least, in England. Still, it ought not to have been omitted; it has an enduring value; and it would be good for many superficial talkers on the problem of social well-being—and especially for those who would separate it from the facts and lessons of Christianity—to give this book a thorough and attentive perusal. We are well known to differ from Chalmers fundamentally in principle, as to Church establishments, offices, and patronage, and as to the proper relations of the Christian and the civic economy of a nation: and there are some purely social plans of his from which we dissent, and a few economical doctrines which we think incompletely developed or positively incorrect. Yet, we highly value the book, as mainly right in aim, large and free in spirit, and more solid in knowledge and thought than many of the author's most admired works. Its suggestions are innumerable, alike for the Christian citizen, and for the true statesman. We wish, for the sake of our moral and political progress in England, that there were many Christian ministers in our own day, able and accustomed to speak and write with equal mastery and earnestness on "the Polity of a Nation"—even though they might theorise as incorrectly as we think Chalmers sometimes does.

Curiosities of History: with New Lights. A Book for Old and Young. By JOHN TIMBS, F.S.A. London: D. Bogue.

THIS companion volume to the author's "Popular Errors Explained," and "Things not Generally Known," is a collection of facts, anecdotes, traditions, and miscellaneous remarks, gleaned in the Byeways of History, where ordinary readers do not often tread; and presented by the author in the most condensed and popular form. It has been attempted to arrange these so as to throw "new lights" on obscure portions of history, to illustrate salient points by the results of modern investigations, and to explode some of those popular errors in history "of which there exists a plentiful crop." Only a man who has been a reader all his life—and that life not a short one—and who has been in the habit of following Captain Cuttle's advice, whenever he has stumbled on a valuable or curious item—"when found, make a note of it"—could have produced such a book. It has its defects of incompleteness and occasional inaccuracy; but, notwithstanding, it is a remarkable storehouse of information, and will be both taken up casually with lively interest, and often consulted with advantage as a popular work of reference.

The Life and Times of Ulric Zwingli. Translated from the German of J. J. HOTTINGER, by the Rev. Prof. T. C. PORTER, of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. London: Trübner and Co.

THE original of this work appeared at Zurich in 1842. It is based not merely on the published works, in the Latin and German languages, which relate to the life and period of Zwingli; but, still more, on materials discovered in an immense mass of important State papers long buried in the archives of the Canton of Zurich. Bullinger, Zwingli's successor, has shown what caution was necessary to those of former days in speaking of Zwingli. The great Reformer was not merely a luminary of the Church; he was also a great political leader. History demands a full representation of the character, a full delineation of the life and action, of such a man. But, hitherto, this has been impossible; and Bullinger thus gives the reason:—"To set forth the views of Zwingli, and the high mark to which he strove to carry everything, were dangerous—would open a wide door to envy and calumny, and would not be permitted by the Government of Zurich. . . . Without this, however, the history of his life would be dry, and posterity would neither admire nor love Zwingli, but regard him as a thoughtless, foolish man. The unhappy catastrophe has placed everything in a false light." The catastrophe here referred to was, of course, the battle of Cappel, in which the Waldstettes, adhering to the cause of Rome, defeated the Zurichers, and the "hero-martyr" Zwingli was slain; subsequently to which, Zwingli's political acts were looked on, even in the Reformed portion of the Confederacy, with but little favour. Three centuries have passed away, and what Bullinger feared wholly to reveal has no longer any terrors to either State or Church. Investigation has brought to light numerous documents previously unknown; and access to the manuscript treasures of the canton has given something like completeness to the materials for a narrative of the historically important life of Zwingli. This work is the result. In clear narration, fulness of detail, and sustained interest, it is all that a work requires to become popular. But its merit is, also, much higher than this; and by its calm and impartial historic spirit, its reliability, as drawn from original sources and authorities, and its remarkable penetration and breadth of view, it is fitted to the use of the scientific student of

history, and will be accepted by him as the most valuable work on Zwingli and his times that has yet appeared.

Mr. Porter deserves thanks and commendations for having rendered so good a book into our own language.

THE CATTLE DISEASE—IMPORTATION PROHIBITED.

A Supplement to *The Gazette* of Friday night, issued on Saturday afternoon, contains an Order in Council, dated the 2nd April, prohibiting the importation into the United Kingdom of cattle, raw hides, &c., which shall come from, or shall have been at any place within, those territories of the Emperor of Russia, or the King of Prussia, or of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Schwerin, which, respectively, are in or border upon the Gulf of Finland, or any other part of the Baltic Sea between the Gulf of Finland and the territories of the Free City of Lubeck, or which shall come from, or shall have been at any place within the territories of the Free City of Lubeck; and also all cattle, &c., no matter where coming from, which shall have been on board vessels at the same time as cattle above described.

Serious apprehensions of a murrain among our cattle are entertained. Already, in the crowded cattle-sheds of large farmsteads numbers of cattle have suddenly died. Mr. John Radcliffe, a surgeon, who, while on the staff of Omar Pasha, in 1855, witnessed the devastations of the murrain in Asia Minor, describes it as a pulmonary affection. He recommends better ventilation, less crowding in cattle-sheds, and cleanliness in the yard. He puts no dependence on a seaboard quarantine.

Gleanings.

Women have more power in their looks than men have in their laws, and more power in their tears than men have in their judgments.

The Morning Herald pronounces in a leading article that by his recent letter to Lord Palmerston, "Lord Malmesbury has earned for himself a temporary immortality."

It is stated that the National Hall, in Holborn, is about to be altered and rearranged, so as to form a concert-room capable of receiving an audience of 4,000 persons.

The Emperor of the French has sent a donation of 1000 francs to the Thompson Memorial Fund, a subscription intended as a mark of respect towards the late Captain Thompson, of Kars.

Alexandre Dumas was on the hustings at the Guildhall and Southwark last week. He writes rhodomontade letters on the English elections for the Paris journal *La Presse*.

It is stated that the legal expenses incurred in the prosecution and defence of the Knightsbridge Churches case amount to very little less than 5,000*l*.

A Gateshead Fell Love Dialogue.—Will thee hev an apple, hinny?—Noou!—Will thee hev an orrange?—Noou!—Will thee hev a kiss?—Hoot, lad, thoo myeks me laff when aw'n hardly yebble.—*Gateshead Observer*.

Three partners in one brewery firm will have seats in the new House—Sir E. N. Buxton, for East Norfolk; Mr. Charles Buxton, for Newport, Isle of Wight; and Mr. Robert Hanbury, the younger, for Middlesex.

The recent election in South Wilts is the most expensive and most keenly contested one that has been known for years. Forty pair of horses were hired in Southampton to bring up the voters, and all the horses that could be spared around the country were hired. Some were even obtained from London.

Common ship biscuits are really admirable adjuncts to the breakfast table, not in their original brick-like state, but previously steeped for an hour or two in cold water, or covered for ten minutes with boiling water, and then toasted and buttered, are equal to muffins, and, indeed, to my palate, preferable. I consider them a delicacy when well dressed and served to the table hot with tea or coffee.—*Young Housewife's Book*.

There having been between forty and fifty drinking bills which Monckton Milnes refused to pay, when he went to Knottingley to canvass the electors he was met by a large concourse of people, carrying a hideous black figure, with an escutcheon, "Pay your bills." They drew up at Knottingley, and it was put to the vote whether he was to be shot, or burnt, or thrown into the river: the second was carried, and Mr. Milnes was set fire to accordingly.

The first translation of De Foe's celebrated work, "Robinson Crusoe," was recently purchased at an auction, and is believed to be unique. It is printed in German, at Frankfurt, in 1720, one year after the original edition in England. The title runs, "The Life and Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, an Englishman, who was cast away upon an uninhabited island in the mouth of the River Oronoko, in South America," &c.; and has at the end a glossary of English words. It is illustrated with six plates, very well executed. The British Museum has since become the possessor.

On Tuesday week, at the Police-court, Liverpool, one Mrs. Monk, who appeared as a witness against two disreputable girls charged with stealing a watch from a seaman, was subjected to a cross-examination by Mr. Godfrey, who appeared for the prisoners. To shake the weight of her evidence, he attacked the respectability of her character. "Din your husband marry you with a ring?" asked he. Mrs. Monk looked daggers. "Marry me with a ring, is it?" she shrieked: "why, sure, he didn't marry me

with the key of the street door!" The Court was convulsed with laughter at this repartee, and the vanquished advocate retired from the contest.—*Liverpool Albion*.

Many years ago, when new sects in New England began to break the good old congregational barriers, and make incursions into the sheepfolds of the regular clergy, a reverend divine, a man of good sense and good humour, encountered an irregular practitioner at the house of one of his flock. They had a pretty hot discussion on their points of difference; and at length the interloper wound up by saying:—Well, doctor, you'll at least allow that it was commanded to preach the Gospel to every critter." "True," rejoined the doctor, "true enough. But then I never heard it was commanded to every 'critter' to preach the Gospel."—*New York Observer*.

"You never drink champagne entire," said a gentleman in the wine districts of France to an English traveller—"Your nation rejects it in that pure and primitive form in which it is drunk in France and many other countries. The Russians consume enormous supplies of it; and they, of all the Northerners (and you know what intense cold is felt in Russia), drink it without the slightest admixture of brandy. Whereas, to forty gallons of pure champagne wine, we are obliged, by the requisitions of the British agents, to add, at least, five (but more frequently from ten to twelve) gallons of brandy; while for German orders we infuse half a gallon only in that quantity. We consider the true wine spoilt by this mixture; but the English palate demands it, not only in champagne, but in other wines likewise. Here, for instance, is a letter from Duff Gordon, in which he guarantees to me the delivery of a certain quantity of sherry from Cadiz, without any of the admixture usually introduced, as a matter of course, into the sherries sent to England. All our champagne wine is sweetened artificially; but that is indispensable, as the unswetened juice of the grape would find no purchaser."

Spirit-rapping has lately been quite in vogue at the Tuileries. The Paris correspondent of the *Brussels Independence* writes:—"I can state upon authority that the sudden departure of Mr. Hume, the spirit-rapper, was in obedience to an order from the Emperor. The Empress was so much affected that her august consort dreaded the continuance of the diabolical scenes. The ladies of honour were not less excited than their sovereign. They could speak of nothing but the redoubtable conjuror. The Emperor made a wise revolution in the household, and the poor devil, who, though playing the part of a personage with 40,000*l.* a-year, was really penniless, has left for the country of the rappers. A few days ago the Emperor met the learned physician, M. Becquerel, and remarked, "I want to consult you upon what I saw that trickster do;" and his Majesty then told how Mr. Hume had made a table turn round without touching it, and caused it to be struck by an unseen hand as many times as he liked. The Emperor received from the physician the very natural reply, "Sire, I can say nothing upon facts which I have not witnessed."

BIRTHS.

March 31, the wife of Mr. I. B. NICHOLSON, of Lydney, of a son.
March 31, at 13, Eton-square, the Lady LOUISA AGNEW, of a daughter.
April 1, at East Cowes, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. J. WAITE, B.A., of a son.
April 2, at Belvedere, Broadstairs, the Right Hon. Lady COCHRANE, of a son.
April 3, at Maze-hill, Greenwich, the wife of F. I. SCUDAMORE, Esq., of a son.
April 4, at Titchfield, Hants, the wife of the Rev. JOHN STOKES, of a daughter.
April 5, at Lyndhurst-grove, Camberwell, Mrs. MATTHEW MARSHALL, jun., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 25, at St. Brélade's Church, Jersey, by the Rev. Edwd. Falle, M.A., J. JONES, Esq., of 78, Old Broad-street, London, and Peak-hill, Sydenham, Kent, to ELIZA ANNETTE, daughter and only child of JOHN FOWLER, Esq., of St. Aubin, Jersey.
March 26, at the Independent Chapel, Harting, by the Rev. J. Morgan Emmsworth, assisted by the Rev. W. Stepney, JOHN, third son of Mr. JAMES HUNT, of North Mundham, Sussex, to ELIZA, youngest daughter of the late Mr. G. LEVER, Harting, Sussex.
April 2, at Belvoir-street Chapel, by the Rev. J. P. Mursell, Mr. JOHN WITHERS, late of Loughborough, to JANE, only daughter of Mr. JOHN CARTINGTON, Millstone-lane, Loughborough.
April 5, at the Independent Chapel, Honiton, by the Rev. W. Evans Foote, Mr. THOMAS CADDEY, to MISS PROBE VENN.
April 6, at the Baptist Chapel, Brixham, Devon, by the Rev. Moses Saunders, Mr. WILLIAM FINCH, to THIRZA MARIA TUCKERMAN, all of the above place. This being the first wedding in the chapel, the minister presented the newly-married couple with a well-bound Bible.
Lately, at Honiton, by the Rev. W. Evans Foote, Mr. GEORGE BRADBEER, to Mrs. ELIZABETH HAYMES.

DEATHS.

March 5, at her residence, Wensley, near Matlock, Mrs. BROWNELL, relict of the Rev. JOHN BROWNELL, Wesleyan minister, and sister of the late Mrs. HARWOOD, after a long and tedious illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, aged eighty-two.
March 17, at Walworth, Mr. ROBERT FLETCHER, publisher, of Paternoster-row. He was deservedly honoured and beloved by all who knew him.
March 28, Mr. GEORGE BILLINGS, of Sawbridgeworth, Herts, upwards of thirty years deacon of the Independent Chapel, aged seventy-two. Notwithstanding his advanced age, he was an indefatigable Sabbath-school teacher, and zealous in his efforts to promote the cause of Christ. His late illness was characterised by exemplary Christian fortitude. The grief occasioned by his removal is shared by his bereaved relatives and by all who knew him.
March 29, at Totnes, the Rev. RICHARD SOPER, aged sixty-two.
March 31, ELIZABETH MARY COOMBS, wife of Rev. J. M. COOMBS, of Gornal Manse, near Dudley.
April 2, at the United Service Institution, L. H. J. TONNA, Esq., F.A.S., F.R.G.S., aged forty-four.
April 2, at Kidderminster, HENRY BRINTON, Esq., in his sixty-second year.
April 3, at Brighton, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, WILLIAM JOHNS, Esq., of Chelmsford, aged sixty-five.

April 3, at Brighton, JAMES MACAULAY, Esq., of Chancery-lane, London, barrister-at-law.
April 4, at Titchfield, the infant daughter of the Rev. JOHN STOKES.
Recently, MARY CLUNIE, wife of Mr. THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, of Walsall, and eldest daughter of Mrs. ELIZABETH McMICHAEL, of Bridgnorth, aged thirty-four.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

On Thursday the Bank Directors resolved to raise the minimum rate of interest from 6 to 6½ per cent. per annum, both for advance and discounts. Upon the announcement being made, the prices of Consols receded from 93½ to 93 5-16, sellers. A good deal of speculative business was effected at that price; but before the close of business, the market recovered. This afternoon the Bank announced a fresh measure of restriction, having decided to limit its accommodation upon bill-brokers' bills to one month at the present minimum discount rate of 6½ per cent. This is simply a defensive measure on the part of the Bank, which adopted a precisely similar resolution during the severe pressure of last autumn.

The unfavourable change in the aspect of the money market continues to weigh upon the funds and other securities. Consols this morning sustained a fresh fall of ½ per cent. upon a pressure of sales to close the accounts of operators for higher prices.

At Lloyd's to-day insurance premiums of ten guineas and fifteen guineas were paid upon a portion of the gold by the *Oneida*.

The trade reports from the manufacturing towns for the past week state that business has received a slight check from the advance in the Bank rate of discount, especially at Manchester, where caution is also induced by doubts as to the stability of the cotton market. At Birmingham there has been no alteration in the iron trade. The foreign demand for metal manufactures has been good, and the general occupations of the place exhibit average activity. In the woollen districts there has been dulness. The Nottingham advices state that the American orders for hosiery to be very large, while for home account the transactions both in hosiery and lace have been limited. In the Irish linen markets there has been a fair amount of business without any general alteration in prices.

The payments of tea duties under the reduced scale have already been extremely heavy. At the London Custom-house alone the amount has been 320,000*l.*

In the general business of the port of London during the past week there has been increased activity. The number of vessels reported inward was 276, being 115 more than in the previous week. The total number cleared outward was 145, including thirty-one in ballast, showing an increase of six.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week have comprised six vessels—three to Port Philip, two to Adelaide, and one to Hobart Town—with an aggregate capacity of 5,105 tons. The rates of freight exhibit heaviness.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 28th day of March, 1857.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued £23,684,990
Government Debt £11,015,100
Other Securities .. 3,450,900
Gold Coin & Bullion 9,209,900
Silver Bullion
£23,684,990 .. £23,684,990

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital £14,553,000
Reserve 3,820,600
Public Deposits .. 9,031,051
Other Deposits .. 10,187,460
Seven Day and other Bills 696,348
£38,294,459 .. £38,294,459

April 2, 1857.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, April 3, 1857.

BANKRUPTS.

TREVETHICK, W., Lincoln, timber merchant, April 29, May 27; solicitor, Mr. Tweed, Lincoln.
RODGERS, E., Walsall, Staffordshire, grocer, April 15, May 4; solicitors, Mr. Skeldon, Wednesbury; Mr. Knight, Birmingham.
MARRIOTT, T., Nottingham, tailor and clothier, April 21, May 12; solicitor, Mr. Cowley, Nottingham.
CATT, J., Little Tower-street, City, licensed victualler, April 17, May 19; solicitor, Mr. Taylor, Scott's-yard, Buch-lane, City.
WILLIAMS, J., Rochester-terrace, Vauxhall-bridge-road, tailor, April 15, May 12; solicitor, Mr. Sorrell, Mark-lane, City.
ROBINSON, J., and ROBINSON, C., Leeds, woollen cloth merchants, April 17, May 8; solicitor, Mr. Naylor, Leeds.
JOSON, J., Derby, stove-grate and fender manufacturer, April 21, May 12; solicitor, Mr. Helm, Derby.
BRYAN, R. (H.), Lincoln, clock and watchmaker, April 22, May 27; solicitor, Mr. Brown, Lincoln.
ROBINSON, J. O., Castle-street, East, Oxford-street, carpenter and builder, April 22, May 18; solicitor, Mr. Chidley, Basinghall-street.

Tuesday, April 4, 1857.

BANKRUPTS.

RICHARDS, S., Bedford-square, apothecary, April 17, May 19; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance and Co., Old Jewry-chambers, City.
DOWLAND, F. B., Lee, Kent, builder, April 17, May 19; solicitor, Mr. Stophor, Cheap-side.
EASTON, J., Clapham-road-place, Surrey, builder, April 17, May 22; solicitor, Mr. Crouch, Gray's-inn-square.
MOORE, E. D., Southgate, Middlesex, and Minorities, City, merchant, April 23, May 19; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance and Co., Old Jewry-chambers, City.

HALL, C., Sun-court, Cornhill, East India merchant, April 23, May 25; solicitors, Messrs. Linklaters and Hackwood, Sise-lane, City.

COPLAND, C., and BARNES, W. G., Botolph-lane, City, and Southampton, provision merchants, April 24, May 25; solicitors, Messrs. Linklaters and Co., Sise-lane, City.

WHISTON, F. W., Birmingham, druggist, April 22, May 13; solicitors, Messrs. Southall and Nelson, Birmingham; and Messrs. Hodgson and Allen, Birmingham.

LAWTON, E., Manchester, cotton waste dealer, April 22, May 18; solicitors, Messrs. Boote and Jellicoise, Manchester.

BRADSHAW, J., and COLLINSON, A., Burnley, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers, April 23, May 14; solicitors, Messrs. Shaw and Co., Burnley; and Messrs. Sale and Co., Manchester.

JONES, R., Newtown, Montgomeryshire, flannel manufacturer, April 16, May 11; solicitor, Mr. Jones, Montgomery.

ROBERTS, W. J., Pembrey, Carmarthenshire, draper, April 17, May 11; solicitor, Mr. Prideaux, Bristol.

BISHOP, H., Dursley, Gloucestershire, money scrivener, April 17, May 11; solicitors, Messrs. Bevan and Girling, Bristol.

BULMER, W., Bedale, Yorkshire, grocer, April 17, May 8; solicitors, Messrs. Newton and Robinson, York; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

PYECROFT, T., Walton, Yorkshire, carrier, April 21, May 25; solicitors, Mr. Plunkett, Gainsborough; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

GIBBON, W., Spenny Moor, Durham, grocer, April 20, May 26; solicitors, Mr. Scaife, Newcastle-upon Tyne; and Messrs. Bolding and Simpson, Gracechurch-street, City.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, April 6.

We had a good supply of English wheat this morning, and the arrivals of foreign last week were liberal. At to-day's market the sale was very slow, and English wheat must be quoted fully 2s to 3s per quarter lower than on Monday last. Foreign, unless of prime quality and condition, went off slowly 1s to 2s per quarter lower. Norfolk flour sold at 38s per sack, the top price of town-made was reduced 4s per sack. American barrels dull, and 1s per barrel lower. There was a large supply of foreign barley, but moderate of British; all descriptions went off with difficulty at 1s to 2s per quarter under last week's prices. In beans and peas little doing. The arrivals of oats were large, and the trade dull at a reduction in price of 1s to 2s per quarter. Linseed firm, but cakes 5s per ton cheaper. Cloverseed offering lower. The current prices are under.

BRITISH.

Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red 44 to 62	48 68	Dantzic	70 to 80
Ditto White	48 68	Konigsberg, Red	46 68
Lincol., Norfolk, and	— —	Pomeranian, Red	42 68
Yorkshire Red	— —	Rostock	42 68
Scotch	42 56	Danish and Holstein	42 48
Rye	36 38	East Friesland	41 44
Barley, malting	44 48	Petersburg	48 58
Distilling	36 38	Riga and Archangel	— —
Malt (pale)	74 76	Polish Odessa	48 50
Beans, Mazagan	— —	Marianopol	54 60
Ticks	— —	Taganrog	— —
Harrow	— —	Egyptian	44 46
Pigeon	— —	American (U.S.)	56 64
Peas, White	34 36	Barley, Pomeranian	34 38
Grey	38 40	Konigsberg	— —
Maple	38 40	Danish	32 36
Boilers	38 40	East Friesland	22 24
Tares (English new)	36 38	Egyptian	22 26
Foreign	36 42	Odessa	22 28
Oats (English feed)	21 26	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	32 34
Sack of 280lbs	50 52	Pigeon	36 38
Linseed, English	— —	Egyptian	36 37
Baltic	66 70	Peas, White	34 38
Black Sea	66 70	Oats—	
Hempseed	40 42	Dutch	18 23
Canaryseed	70 74	Jahde	18 23
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish	16 20
112lbs. English	50 70	Danish, Yellow feed	20 24
German	50 60	Swedish	22 24
French	60 66	Petersburg	21 24
American	60 70	Flour, per bar. of 196lbs.—	
Linseed Cakes, 15½ to 16½		New York	26 32
Rape Cake, 6½ to 7½ per ton		Spanish, per sack	54 68
Rapeseed, 40½ to 42½ per last		Cartawayseed, per cwt. 36	40

SEEDS, Monday, April 6.—There have been moderate imports of foreign cloverseed, and a fair retail demand has been experienced; fine qualities of red have commanded about former rates, but all other descriptions were 2s per cwt. cheaper, with a limited business. Sainfoin was high and without any quotable change. Trefoil was steady in value and demand. Canaryseed brought fully as much money. Tares are offering on rather lower terms.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; household ditto, 6½ to 7½d per 4lbs loaf.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, April 6.

To-day's market was very scantily supplied with all kinds of foreign stock, yet the demand ruled heavy. Fresh up from our own grazing districts there was an increase in the receipts of beasts as to number, but their general quality was by no means first-rate. The beef trade ruled heavy, and prices declined 2d per 8lbs compared with Monday last. The top quotation for beef was 4s 10d per 8lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we received 2,200 Scots and shorthorns; from other parts of England, 300 of various breeds; from Scotland, 300 Scots; and from Ireland, via Liverpool, 100 oxen. We were scantily supplied with sheep; nevertheless, the mutton trade was heavy, and the currencies gave way 2d per 8lbs. The best Downs, in the wool, sold at 5s 10d; out of the wool, 4s 10d per 8lbs. The show of lambs was tolerably good, and the demand ruled steady, at from 6s 8d to 7s 4d per 8lbs. About 200 came to hand from the Isle of Wight. The great lamb market will be held here on Thursday. We were scantily supplied with calves, which moved off slowly. Prices, however, were supported—the highest figure being 5s 10d per 8lbs. Pigs were in short supply and heavy request, at barely last week's quotations.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts ..	2 3 4	Pr. coarse woolled ..	5 6 to 5 4
Second quality ..	3 6 3 10	Prime Southdown ..	5 6 5 10
Prime large oxen ..	4 0 4 6	Lge. coarse calves ..	4 2 5 4
Prime Scots, &c. ..	4 8 4 10	Prime small ..	5 6 5 10
Coarse inf. sheep ..	4 2 4 6	Large hogs ..	3 8 4 2
Second quality ..	4 8 4 10	Neat sm. porkers ..	4 4 5 0

Lambs, 6s 8d to 7s 4d.

Suckling calves, 2s. to 30s: Quarter-old store pigs, 21s to 28s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, April 6.

The supplies of meat on sale here are only moderate, even for the time of year. The demand, however, is by no means active, at about last week's quotations.

Per 8lbs by the carcase.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inf. mutton ..	3 4 to 3 8	Inf. mutton ..	3 4 to 3 8
Middling ditto ..	3 4 3 8	Middling ditto ..	3 10 4 4
Prime large do ..	3 10 4 0	Prime ditto ..	4 6 4 8
Do. small do ..	4 2 4 6	Veal ..	3 8 5 0
Large pork ..	3 8 4 2	Small pork ..	4 6 5 2

Lambs, 6s to 6s 8d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCING-LANE, April 7.

SUGAR.—There is a large home trade and continental demand. The rates obtained are fully equal to those of Friday; although supply was larger, indeed, in some cases merchants have rather obtained more than the reduction of duty. Sales of West India, 827 hhds, including in auction 257 hhds, 22 cases New Barbadoes, which sold at 53s. to 59s.; 49 hds, 29 tierces Jamaica; brown 50s 6d to 51s 6d; yellow, 52s to 56s 6d; and 32 hhds, 200 bags Demerara crystallised, 55s to 58s. Of Madras, 7,025

bags were disposed of; native at 41s 6d to 47s; good grocery, 56s; 5,119 bags Bengal; date yellow, 49s to 53s 6d; white Benares, 53s 6d to 57s; and 18,290 bags Mauritius, brown, 46s to 51s 6d; yellow, 52s to 56s; refining, 50s to 54s; and grainy, 56s to 59s 6d. Refined sugar a ready sale. Brown lumps, 64s 6d; and grocery, 65s to 68s per cwt.

COFFEE.—Several parcels sold privately at extreme prices, and principally for exportation. In auction 18 casks and 4 bags of plantation Ceylon went at 69s to 72s for fine to fine ordinary; 200 bags superior native, 63s 6d and 64s; and 134 bags African, 75s to 85s. There are still buyers of floating cargoes of red at 52s, and St. Domingo, 56s 6d to 57s 6d.

TEA.—Extensive parcels were again cleared for home consumption here and at the outports, at the duty of 1s 5d per lb. There is a firm market and several transactions. Some common Congou selling at 1s to 1s 1d per lb.

COCOA.—There is still a stiff market, and with several buyers. A public sale of 25 bags Bahia went at 70s 6d.

COCHINEAL.—Demand dull and prices are scarcely sustained; a small part only of 237 bags in auction sold. Tenerife—silvers, at 3s 1d to 4s 1d; black, 4s 1d to 4s 6d; Honduras—silvers, 3s 9d to 4s 2d; party, 3s 3d, to 3s 8d; and low black Mexican, 3s 10d.

RICE.—There is a dull market, and previous prices are not to be obtained. In auction, 266 casks and 11 bags Carolina were taken in at 28s to 32s; 475 bags cleaned Java, 21s to 25s.

RUM.—The market is firm. Demerara proof, 3s 1d to 3s 2d. SALTPETRE.—600 bags were offered in public sale, refraction 8, and bought in at 41s.

COTTON.—The market has been active. 1,600 bales sold at full prices.

OIL.—Linsed quoted at 39s.

TALLOW.Has been steady at 52s 6d on the spot, and at 52s for June delivery.

In other articles no material alteration.

PROVISIONS, Monday, April 6.—During the past week there was rather more done in season-made Irish butter of good quality. In any of late make, the quality being weak and inferior, next to nothing was done. The prices current were from about 80s to 100s, and for the most part nominal. Best foreign found ready buyers; middling quality was in moderate request; inferior difficult to sell; prices from 60s to 116s. Bacon was dull. The sales of Irish and Hambro' were few and unimportant; prices from 66s to 70s according to size and quality. Hams were saleable at from 84s to 90s. Lard sold very slowly; bladdered at 80s to 84s; kags 73s to 74s; and American refined 66s to 70s.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Friesland, per cwt.	113 to 114	113 to 114	113 to 114	113 to 114	113 to 114
Kiel	112	120	112	120	112
Dorset	114	120	114	120	114
Carlton	100	110	100	110	100
Waterford	108	116	108	116	108
Cork	108	116	108	116	108
Limerick	90	100	90	100	90
Sligo	104	114	104	114	104
Fresh, per dozen	13	15	13	15	13

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, April 4.—Forced strawberries may now be had at moderate prices. They are reported by the dealers to be "much too plentiful for the demand." Among early grapes are some from Jersey of fair quality. Pine-apples continue to arrive from Sierra Leone; French saladings are also still supplied, as are also cratesful of white Cornish broccoli, the best samples of which fetch 2s 6d per dozen. Forced vegetables comprise French beans, sea-kale, asparagus, and rhubarb. Cucumbers may also be obtained. Kent cob nuts fetch 140s per 100lbs; Barcelona nuts, 20s per bushel; new Spanish and Brazil, 18s ditto; chestnuts from 14s to 24s ditto. The supply of oranges is limited. Portugal onions fetch from 2s to 3s per dozen. Potatoes are beginning to get scarce. Cut flowers consist of orchids, Chinese primulas, cinerarias, gardenias, heliotropes, jonquils, lily of the valley, tulips, camellias, geraniums, violets, mignonette, heaths, and roses.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, April 6.—Our market continues to be only moderately supplied with most kinds of potatoes; nevertheless the trade generally is inactive, and prices are barely supported. Last week's imports were, 65 tons from Terenure, 819 bags from Rotterdam, 2 bags from Bremen, and 77 bags from Schiedam. York regents 80s to 120s; Kent and Essex ditto, 80s to 120; Scotch ditto, 80s to 100s; ditto cups, 70s to 80s; middlings, 60s to 70; Lincoln, 80s to 90s; blues, 80s to 90s; foreign, 75s to 80s.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, April 6.—In the absence of any active demand, our market remains without any material alteration, and the business doing is confined to the immediate wants of consumers, at about the currency of this day week.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, April 6.—Owing to some anxiety having been shown—the result of an advance in the rate of interest by the Bank of England to 6½ per cent.—no buyers of English wool are coming forward; consequently, to force sales, lower prices must be submitted to. The supply of wool in the market has rather increased.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, April 4.—Flax has been in moderate request at full prices. Riga 37½ to 43½, and Dutch 36½ to 50½. In hemp very little is doing. Petersburg clean 35½ to 36½, outshot 33, and half-clean 30½ per ton. Manila is worth 37½ to 54½. Jute has further advanced 5s to 10s per ton.

TALLOW, Monday, April 6.—The amount of business doing in tallow is only moderate, yet importers are firm in their demands, and prices rule comparatively high. To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot for the month brings 54s; April to June, 52s; and for the last three months, 52s per cwt. Town tallow, 54s net cash; rough fat, 2s 11½d per 8lbs.

PARTICULARS.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Stock	20609	34194	34699	24019	16094
Price of Yellow Candle	45s 3d	67s 6d	47s 9d	47s 6d	56s 6d
Delivery last Week	2363	1604	1830	1797	1390
Ditto from the 1st of June	90986	87085	72017	92022	94218
Arrived last Week	393	1315	2586	757	712
Ditto from the 1st of June	79967	97964	70716	69499	93081
Price of Town Tallow	46s 3d	67s 6d	48s 6d	48s 6d	55s 9d

OILS, Monday, April 6.—We have a slow sale for linsed oil on the spot, at 38s 9d to 39s per cwt. Foreign refined rape is selling at 54s; brown, 50s 6d to 51s. Palm is steady, at 41s to 44s 6d; cocoa-nut, 48s to 50s 6d. Gallipoli is quoted at 50s. Tallow oil is worth 37s to 37 ½d; lard oil, 75s to 76s. Other oils ruled about stationary. Turpentine is quite as dear as last week.

METALS, Saturday, April 4.—The iron market has been rather inactive, and Scotch pig has declined to 74s cash. Tin is dull and cheaper; sales of straits having been effected at 145s. Spelter moves off slowly, at 29½ to 30½ per ton. In lead only a moderate business is doing. Spanish pig 22½ to 23½. English 23½ to 24½. Zinc 36½ to 37½. Quicksilver is 9d per lb. Swedish bar iron 14½ to 15½ per ton.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, April 4.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Market Hides, 56 to 64lbs	0 5½	0 5½	0 5½	0 5½	0 5½
Ditto 64 to 72lbs	0 5½	0 5½	0 5½	0 5½	0 5½
Ditto 72 to 80lbs	0 5½	0 5½	0 5½	0 5½	0 5½
Ditto 80 to 88lbs	0 5½	0 5½	0 5½	0 5½	0 5½
Ditto 88 to 96lbs	0 5½	0 5½	0 5½	0 5½	0 5½
Ditto 96 to 104lbs	0 5½	0 5½	0 5½	0 5½	0 5½
Horse Hides	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10
Calf Skins, light	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0
Ditto full	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	9 6
Polled Sheep	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Kents and Half Breeds	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
Downs	6 3	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 6
Lambs	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Shearings	1 4	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5

HAY, SMITHFIELD, April 7.—Trade was very heavy. A full supply. Prime meadow hay, 60s to 65s; superior ditto, 70s to 80s; inferior ditto, 50s to 55s; rowen, 50s to 60s; clover, 70s to 100s; second cut, 60s to 84s; straw, 24s to 27s.

COALS, Monday, April 6.—In consequence of the limited supply, factors realised an advance on Friday's sale. Hetton's, 20s; Lambton's, 20s; Kellie, 19s 6d; Wylam, 17s 6d; Kipper Grange, 19s 6d; Belmont, 18s; Pensher, 18s 6d; Harton, 17s 6d; Tanfield, 13s 6d; Hartley's, 18s.—Fresh arrivals, 69.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, April 7.—The market closes with complete steadiness, and prices of all kinds are unaltered in value from the current rates of last week. The sales to-day have been estimated at 4,000 to 5,000 bales, chiefly American; 170 bales Pernam and Maranhão, at 8½d to 8½d; and 500 Surat, at 5d to 6½d per lb. Import since Thursday, 75,000 bales.

Advertisements.

IF YOU WANT A PRINTER, apply as under, and every information will be given to enable any one who wishes to bring his thoughts before the public, to do so at a moderate expense.

Every description of Commercial and General Printing, Lithography, and Bookbinding executed, and Account Books and Stationery supplied.

RICHARD BARRETT, MARK LANE, LONDON.

Established 25 Years.

RIMMEL'S BENZOLINE removes all spots from Silk, Velvet, Cloth, Carpets, &c. Price 1s. Sold by all the Trade.—E. RIMMEL, 39, Gerard-street, Soho, London.

SAMUEL S. BENSON, Watch Manufacturer, 47 and 63, CORNHILL, LONDON.

BENSON'S EXACT WATCH, in elegant Gold Cases, English make, 144. 14s.; in Silver Cases, 71. 7s. Benson's Gold Horizontal Watches, all the latest improvements, 41. 15s.; ditto, in Silver Cases, 21. 10s. A Written Warranty and Two Years' Trial. Sent post free, in answer to Post-office or Banker's Order, addressed as above. Illustrated Price Current, gratis.

ARTISANS should Buy their WATCHES of SAMUEL S. BENSON, Watch Manufacturer, 47 and 63, CORNHILL, LONDON. The ARTISAN'S WATCH, a good sound English Lever Watch, Silver Cases, with all the latest improvements, jewelled, &c., price Four Guinea, sent to any part of the United Kingdom, on receipt of Post-office or Banker's Order, payable in London, addressed above. Warranty for Two years.

CELEBRATED HAIR PREPARATIONS. ALEX. ROSS'S LIQUID HAIR DYE, easily applied, being the best in the world. Sold from 3s. 6d.; sent free for Fifty-four Stamps. Alex. Ross's Hair Destroyer or Depilatory, for removing superfluous hair from the face, neck, arms, and hands, 3s. 6d. per bottle, sent for Stamps; free by post, Eight extra. Alex. Ross's Cantharides Oil, for strengthening the hair, and producing whiskers, 3s. 6d.; sent free for Fifty-four Stamps. Alex. Ross's Face Powder, or Pomade, from 1s. the packet; free. Fourteen Stamps. Liquid Rouge, 2s. 6d. per bottle. ALEX. ROSS, 1, Little Queen-street, High Holborn. Wholesale Agent, Barclay, Farringdon-street, London.

GREY HAIR RESTORED to its ORIGINAL COLOUR.—Neuralgia and Rheumatism cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC COMBS, HAIR, and FLESH BRUSHES. They require no preparation, are always ready for use and cannot get out of order. Brushes 10s. and 15s. Combs, from 3s. 6d. to 20s.—Offices: 32, Basinghall-street, London. Illustrated Pamphlets, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and its Remedy," gratis, or by post for 4 stamps. Agents: Savory and Moore; Atkinson, 24, Old Bond-street; Godfrey and Cooke, Conduit-street; Hendrie, 12, Titchborne-street; Twinbrow, 2, Edward-street, Portman-square; Griffin, 181, Strand; Saunders, 315s, Winter, 205, and Kennedy, 166, Oxford-street; Rose, 119, Bishopsgate-street; Worn, 17, Dawson-street, and Birch, 1, Molesworth-street, Dublin. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

CHEAPEST VERSUS CHEAP.—QUALITY THE ONLY TEST. **CABINET, UPHOLSTERY, and DECORATIVE FURNITURE,** usually sold as cheap is worthless, the really good is cheapest, and may be had at moderate prices, at the

WEST-END FURNITURE MANUFACTORY.

A well-selected stock always on hand.

MATTHEW HENRY CHAFFIN

(LATE DUDLEY AND COMPANY).

66 and 67, Oxford-street, and 1, 2, and 3, Adam and Eve-court, London, close to the Princess's Theatre.

Importer of first-class Parisian Paper Hangings.

Established 1820.

SACRAMENTAL WINES.—ROTA TENT, 30s. to 36s. per dozen; Rich Lisbon and Malaga, 30s.; Pazarette, 36s.; Constantia, White and Red, 36s. Also other wines, &c., at extraordinary prices. Port, Sherry, Marsala, Madeira, suitable for dinner or dessert, all at

20s. PER DOZEN.

the produce of vineyards at the Cape of Good Hope, where the vines of Portugal and Spain are now being carefully cultivated, and have escaped the disease.

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT still allows these wines to pay only half duty, hence the low price of 20s. per dozen. Samples of any two qualities sent on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

THE "UNIVERSAL" BRANDY,

15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen, equal to Cognac.

W. and A. GILBEY, Wine Importers, 372, Oxford-street (Entrance in Berwick-street), London. W.

"That wine equal to any ever produced can be made at the Cape, all the world has acknowledged."—The Times, Nov. 8, 1856.

UNADULTERATED BREAD.—PURVIS'S WHITE and BROWN WELSH DIGESTIVE BREAD has been tested by some of the first Analytical Chemists of the day and pronounced to be PERFECTLY FREE FROM ALL ADULTERATION, and is strongly recommended by the most eminent physicians, especially to persons of weak digestion.

TESTIMONIALS.

12, Wellington-street, London-bridge, Oct. 5, 1855.

Dr. Lever begs to thank Mr. Purvis for the Bread he has sent him. In Dr. L.'s opinion it is the purest Bread he has tasted; he has placed it before many friends (some professional, some not), all agree in their verdict, "The best bread I have tasted."—J. C. W. Lever, M.D., Physician Accoucheur to Guy's Hospital.

Sir,—I have carefully analysed a loaf of your Welsh Bread, and I find it to be remarkably pure and sweet, free from all foreign or deleterious admixtures, containing nothing but the best wheat flour and water, mixed with the usual proportions of common salt, free from alum, and fermented in such a way as to render it light and easily digestible.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, and Analytical Chemist to the Honourable Board of Customs.

W. PURVIS, 8, Walworth-road; 199, Blackfriars-road; and 10, High-street, Islington.

Families waited on daily.

WHY GIVE MORE!—EXCELLENT TEAS, Black, Green, and Mixed, are now on Sale, for Family Use, at 2s. 8d. per lb., at NEWSOM and Co.'s Original Tea Warehouse, 50, Borough. Established A.D. 1745.

CLERGYMEN ABOUT TO FURNISH should immediately apply for our Pamphlet, of which the New Edition for 1856, containing 165 beautifully executed Drawings, is just published, and will be sent GRATIS and POST FREE. Intending purchasers will at once observe the manifest advantage of selecting all their requirements from our immense stock of Home Manufactured solid CABINET FURNITURE, CARPETS, FLOOR-CLOTHS, IRON BEDSTEADS, and purified BEDDING. This novel and most valuable Pamphlet shows the cost of every item, also the cost of separate rooms, as well as the entire cost of furnishing every description of house, such as

A four-roomed cottage, with every necessary, for 27 17 4
A six-roomed ditto, with every comfort, for 82 15 0
An eight-roomed house, in a superior manner, for 150 13 6
A twelve-roomed do., completely and elegantly for 389 3 6

With every article admirably illustrated.

Special estimates and designs will be furnished in any part of the Kingdom, free of charge, whenever required. Every article warranted to be of the soundest material and best workmanship, and all ORDERS ARE DELIVERED CARRIAGE FREE, REGARDLESS OF DISTANCE.

COBBETT and CO., Manufacturers and General House Furnishers, Deptford-bridge, London. Established 1802.

CHIMNEY PIECES, TOMBS, MONUMENTS, FONTS, &c.—EDWARDES, EDWARDS, and CO., 17, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that they manufacture at their own Shops, in Italy and Belgium, as well as at the above address, every description of Marble Work, at the lowest possible prices. Their Galleries contain specimens of every Foreign and British Marble quarried, in Chimney Pieces, from 25s. to 300 Guinea each; Monuments and Tablets, from 5s.; Head and Foot Stones, from 30s. each.

A large collection of Sculpture, consisting of copies from the antique, and numerous original compositions.

Estimates and Drawings upon application.

"Works in Marble."—Vide Building News, 13th Feb., 1857.

WHEATSTONE'S TEN GUINEA HARMONIUM,

MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR

CHURCHES, CHAPELS, SCHOOLS, &c.,

is made on a greatly improved construction, combines all the latest improvements, and is manufactured solely by them; it has the compass of FIVE OCTAVES, an EXPRESSION STOP, and possesses a POWERFUL RICH QUALITY OF TONE, answers with the greatest rapidity to the touch, and can be produced LOUD or SOFT at PLEASURE. It has a substantial Oak Case, can be warranted in every respect, and is indispensable to the School-room, Singing-class, &c. The Ten Guinea Harmonium will be taken in exchange for any more expensive ones at full price, if required. The more expensive Harmoniums, with from three to ten stops, range from Fifteen to Thirty Guinea. These instruments have efficient forte stops. They are equally adapted to the church or drawing-room; for the former it will be found most valuable, and in many respects preferable to the organ.

Messrs. WHEATSTONE obtained the only Great Exhibition Prize for Harmoniums in 1851.

The MECHANICAL and FINGER HARMONIUM, which can be used mechanically or not, without any preparation. This is a perfectly new invention of Messrs. Wheatstone and Co., and can be seen only at their Warehouses. The instrument will be found to be particularly useful when the Harmonium performer cannot always attend.

The PIANO HARMONIUM is made expressly for playing by the same Performer with the Piano-forte.

Messrs. WHEATSTONE and CO. have just received a large assortment of the ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM, for which Messrs. Alexandre et Fils received the French Medal of Honour, including the different instruments with and without the percussion action, and that with the expression à la main, at reduced prices.

These Harmoniums have been brought to the greatest perfection, and are equally adapted as an accompaniment to the voice or pianoforte, and have been pronounced the best by Adam Auber, Liszt, Rossini, Thalberg, &c.

Also, the SIX GUINEA ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM, or rather SERAPHINE, with four octaves, suitable for Sunday-schools and small Singing-classes.

WHEATSTONE and CO., 20, Conduit-street, Regent-street, London.

SLOUGH, near WINDSOR.—TO BE LET, TWO SUPERIOR SEMI-DETACHED VILLA RESIDENCES, within Five Minutes' Walk of the Slough Station on the Great Western Line, also an easy distance from the Datchet Station on the South-Western Branch to Windsor, and near to an Independent Chapel. Each house contains Four Excellent Bed-rooms, Drawing-room, Parlour, Kitchen, Scullery, Pantry, Wine, Beer, and Coal Cellars, and Two Waterclosets; Small Garden; and to one house a Small Chaise House and Stable. The above is so arranged that all the offices are under one roof, adding much to its convenience and comfort. Rent, 32½ per annum. The above property (which is freehold) may be purchased if preferred, either immediately, or the landlord would enter into an agreement giving the option of purchase to the tenant at the end of Six Months. Price for each Villa, 600£.

Application to be made to Mr. J. Atkins, 3, High-street, Eton, Windsor.

FIRE! THIEVES!! FIRE!!!—Second-hand FIREPROOF SAFES, wrought-iron doors, for strong rooms, or party walls, by the most eminent makers, at half the cost of new. Several of Milner's, Chubb's, Mare's, Mordan's, and John Tann's Safes for Sale. Warranted to be sound and perfect, and quite equal to new. Price of Safe, 30 inches height, 22 width, and 20 depth, 54. 5s.

Apply to C. H. GRIFFITHS, 191, Whitechapel-road, London, near Mile-end-gate.

THE CONTINENTAL WINE COMPANY,

BIRCHIN-LANE, CORNHILL.

Are enabled by their connection with the principal wine-growers to supply every description of WINE of the finest qualities, at prices for cash far below the average, including their

Alto Douro Ports, at 42s. per dozen.

Genuine ditto, 34s. per dozen.

Superior Pale or Gold Sherries, 30s. to 36s. per dozen.

Orders, containing a remittance, will receive prompt attention.

TWENTY SHILLINGS PER DOZEN.

DENMAN'S SOUTH AFRICAN PORT. DENMAN'S SOUTH AFRICAN SHERRY.

"Having tasted these Wines, we say to those who like Wine possessing richness without sweetness, dryness without acidity, and body without brandy, by all means give them a trial."—Vide Bell's Weekly Messenger, Jan. 17, 1857.

Bottles included. Packages allowed for when returned.

Delivered free to any of the Railway Termini in London.

Terms cash.

A Sample Bottle for Twenty-four Stamps.

Country Orders must contain a remittance. Cheques to be crossed "Bank of London."

J. L. DENMAN, Wine and Spirit Importer, 65, Fenchurch-street, London.

Counting House entrance first door on the left up Railway-plate.

Just published, post free from the Author for Thirty stamps.
A METHOD of CULTIVATING the SPEAKING VOICE, by which it may be greatly improved in tone, developed in compass, increased in power, modulated, and preserved. By CHARLES WILLIAM SMITH, Professor of Elocution, Author of "Hints on Elocution," &c. Address Mr. Smith, Buckingham Chambers, 11, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.

Post 8vo., price 2s.

A CONFIRMATION MANUAL. Edited by the Rev. CHARLES HINXMAN, Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Dunmore.
 This little work is now published to furnish Parents and Teachers, and even the Clergy themselves, with the means of maintaining a personal hold over those whom they have prepared for Confirmation.

Demy 18mo., price 3s.

DUTY to PARENTS: Honour thy Father and thy Mother. By a CLERGYMAN of the Church of England.

"A useful companion to persons newly confirmed."—Guardian.
 "Excellent in its purpose and contents."—Spectator.
 "This excellent little volume may assist the parents above alluded to. It is a well-planned, well-executed book."—Leader.

London: J. F. Hope, 16, Great Marlborough-street.

NEW EDITION, REVISED BY THE AUTHOR.

DR. A. FLETCHER'S GUIDE to FAMILY DEVOTION. A Sale of 60,000 Copies has induced the venerable Author to revise, improve, and enlarge the Work. It now comprises 730 complete Services, each including a hymn, a Prayer, and a Portion of Scripture, with appropriate Reflections, being one for the Morning and Evening of every day in the year. Also an Appendix, containing a variety of Prayers for particular occasions. In One Vol. royal 4to, with Twenty-six Engravings, price 28s. cloth gilt.

* This Work may also be had in calf and morocco bindings suitable for PRESENTS at Christmas and the New Year.

London: James S. Virtue, Ivy-lane, and City-road.

FREE TRADE in all BOOKS, Music, &c.
 2d. discount in the 1s. off all books, magazines, periodicals, quarterly reviews, almanacks, pocket-books, diaries, maps, prints, &c. The rate of postage is 2d. for each half-pound; 4d. discount in the 1s. off music, post-free. Buyers of the above will find it a saving in the cost, even after paying the postage or carriage; a 5d. order sent carriage-free to all parts of the United Kingdom. Town orders, 5s. and upwards, sent free. Exporters and private buyers are respectfully informed that detailed prospectuses will be sent post free to all applicants.

S. and T. Gilbert, 4, Cophthall-buildings, back of the Bank of England (E.C.) Copy the address.

EPPS'S HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC WORDS.

New Edition, 8vo., 616 pages, 7s. 6d.

HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN. By Drs. PULFE and EPPS. The part on Accidents illustrated by woodcuts. Adapted to Families, Emigrants, and Travellers. A chest of medicines to accompany this copious work, 50s.

Dr. Epps's Domestic Homœopathy. 278 pages, 3s. 6d. A chest of medicines, 42s.

Dr. Kelly's Hand-book of Homœopathy. 130 pages, 2s. A chest of medicines, 32s.

Drs. Williamson and Epps's Diseases of Women. 124 pages, 2s. 6d. A chest of medicines, 35s.

Any of the above, free of carriage, on receipt of Post-office order, James Epps, 170, Piccadilly; 1 and 2, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; and 82, Old Broad-street, City.

WORKS JUST PUBLISHED BY JUDD AND GLASS, Gray's-inn-road, and 21, Paternoster-row.

Post free, on receipt of Stamps, by the Publishers.
 Just published, 260 pp., crown 8vo., cloth, price 2s. 6d.,
HELPS to TRUTH-SEEKERS; or Christianity and Scepticism. An Exposition and a Defence. By the Rev. JOSEPH PARKER, Banbury.

In this work a new view of the question, "Is it possible to Make the Best of Both Worlds?" is given.

The aim of the volume is to lead the truth-seeker through the most popular objections of modern scepticism, and to establish his heart and intellect in the great principles of the Gospel. It is intended for Sunday-school Teachers, City Missionaries, and all who are wishful to be able to give "a reason" for their faith and hope.

Just published, Vol. II., 400 pp., crown 8vo., price 4s.

THE CONGREGATIONAL PULPIT. Containing, with Preface, and copious Reviews of Biblical Literature (separately pagged), by the Editor, Twenty-four Sermons from the MSS. of their Authors.
 The First Volume, containing 21 Sermons from the MSS. of Nonconformist Ministers, with Preface, &c., may be had, price 3s. 6d. post free.

Monthly, 64pp., in Wrapper, price 6d.; by post, 7d.

THE BEST MINISTERIAL COMPANION is the CONGREGATIONAL PULPIT. New Series. Each Number contains Four or more Sermons from the MSS. of their Authors, four or six Original Outlines, and Reviews of Biblical Literature. Post free for twelve months for 6s. prepaid.

Small 8vo., cloth flush, 1s.

PENIAL; or, the Angel Wrestling and Jacob Prevailing. By the Rev. J. DENNISTON, M.A.

Fcap. 8vo., cloth boards, 1s. 6d.

A BRAND PLUCKED from the BURNING; or, my Life. By THOS. SMITH, late of Leominster.

Just published, fcap. 8vo., cloth gilt, 3s. 6d.

ITALY AS I SAW IT. Facts and Impressions of a Tour. By the Rev. W. SPENCER EDWARDS.

"It is the most compact, comprehensive, and popular publication that has yet been offered to the public, and withal—no small matter at these times—by far the cheapest. It is, in fact, an epitome of everything that has been said upon the subject, embodying every really useful fact on every topic brought forward. The book can scarcely fail of an extensive run, alike for the domestic, the Sunday-school, and the Congregational library."—Christian Witness.

Just published, crown 8vo., 300 pp., price 5s.

GETHEMSENE; and other Poems. By the Rev. THOMAS GALLAND HORTON. This volume contains a large selection of Hebrew Odes, taken from the Old Testament, newly rendered into appropriate English Metre, and accompanied with copious Critical and Explanatory Notes.

"Mr. Horton, like every true poet, speaks powerfully to the moral nature of man. The spirit of one of our best poets is among us still. . . . The Hebrew Odes are a welcome edition to our religious poetry."—Patriot.

"Felix" bears the impress of the true poet. In style it is easy, rapid, and suggestive."—Wesleyan Times.

London: Judd and Glass, Gray's-inn-road, and 21, Paternoster-row.

CHEAP BOOKS.—Surplus copies of Miall's "British Churches," Whately's "Detached Thoughts," Paxton Hood's "Life of Swedenborg," and many other books, recently withdrawn from BULL'S LIBRARY, are now on sale at greatly reduced prices. Catalogues sent post-free.

Bull's Library, 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London (W).

Now ready, price 4d. sewed,

THE SIMPLE TRUTH: a Tract for Young Men.
 "Well adapted for young men who are exposed to the mazes of religious scepticism."

London: Bull, Hunter, and Co., 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square.

This day is published, price 6d.

OUR CHRISTIAN CLASSICS; Readings from the Best Divines. No. IV.

CONTENTS: Bishop Hall—The English Seneca. Biographical Sketch. Leicester—College. Career—Satires—Settlement in "the sweet country of Suffolk"—Travels—Adventures in the Netherlands—Chaplain to Princes Henry—Waltham Abbey—Paris, Edinburgh, Dort—Becomes a Bishop—The Tower—Norwich—Joseph Hall and Jeremy Taylor.

SPECTIMENS: Marah—Cana—The Octogenarian's Sermon—Meditations and Vows—The Busybody—Pleasures of Study—Christian Moderation—The Dial—On a Fair Prospect—A Red-brown in the Chamber—A Spider in the Window—Rain in Sunshine—The Rain and the Waters—Lights Brought In—On the Blowing of the Fire—On a Crow Pulling off Wool from the Back of a Sheep—Street Cries in London—A Dark Lantern—A Swallow in the Chimney—A Fly in the Candle—Birds in Spring.

London: James Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street.

Will be published in a few days, crown 8vo., 4s. cloth.

LECTURES DELIVERED in EXETER HALL, before the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, during the Past Winter.

This volume contains Lectures on Truth and its Counterfeits, by Vice-Chancellor Page Wood. Gambling, with an Appendix of Evidence, by the Rev. Samuel Martin. The Sabbath—Patriarchal, Mosaic, and Christian, by James John Cummins, Esq. The Triple Plea—Body, Soul, and Spirit, by the Rev. William Beal, LL.D., F.S.A. The Battle of Life, by the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown. Abstinence—Its Place and Power, by James Miller, Esq. Popular Amusements, by Edward Corderoy, Esq. The Imagination—Its Use and Abuse, by the Rev. James M'Coah, LL.D. The Two Lights—Reason and Revelation, by the Rev. Enoch Mellor, M.A. John Bunyan, by the Rev. W. Morley Punshon. The Dove of Truth, by the Rev. Hugh Stowell, M.A.

London: James Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street.

Just published, by Messrs. Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans (and may be had of all Booksellers).

Price 4s. 6d., crown 8vo., 215 pages.

MACNAUGHT on INSPIRATION. Second Edition, Revised and Corrected.

REVIEWS OF THE FIRST EDITION.

"A work distinguished by a fearless investigation of truth, an uncompromising hostility to deception and make-believe, a sincere worship of all which is holy and good—distinguished likewise by clearness of conception, closeness of argument, purity of expression, and completeness of arrangement."—Westminster Review, July, 1856.

"A wise and clearly reasoned book, written throughout in a most reverent spirit."—Examiner.

"The whole work is characterised by high ability, scholarship, thought, and sincerity."—Northern Daily Times.

Recently published, in fcap. 8vo., price 3s. 6d.

EXPOSITORY DISCOURSES on the EPISTLE to the PHILIPPIANS. By THOMAS TOLLER.

"A book which, though not sent to us to review, we take pleasure in recommending to our readers, for its robust Christianity, its sincere spirit, and its beautifully chaste expression."—Christian Spectator.

"We think the theological student will find his account in the perusal of this little manual. We commend this volume as perhaps the best exposition in our language on this part of Scripture."—Eclectic Review.

London: John Snow.

RESIGNATION.—New Sacred Song by Miss M. LINDSAY, composer of "The Lord will provide," "The Psalm of Life," "Excelsior," &c., finely illustrated, 2s. 6d. N.B.—Pianos for hire at 12s. per month and upwards.

THE ECONOMIC WONDER of the DAY.—HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS for the PIANOFORTE, 142nd Edition, 4s.; ditto for Singing, 5s.; Hamilton's Dictionary of 3,500 Musical Terms, 50th Edition, 1s.; and Clarke's Catechism of the Rudiments of Music, 1s.

HAYDN'S FIRST SERVICE (Mass). Mozart's First and Twelfth Masses, Mozart's Requiem, Beethoven's First Mass—each 2s. All arranged by JOHN BISHOP. English and Latin words complete. And Rossini's Stabat Mater, by J. Warren, 2s.

THE ORGAN: Its History and Construction. By E. J. HOPKINS and Dr. RIMBAULT. Profusely illustrated. Royal 8vo., 700 pp., bound in cloth 81s. 6d. "This is the most thorough and complete organ work ever published."—American Paper.

HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS for SINGING. 9th Edition. Large music folio, 55 pages, price 5s. "The name of Hamilton is a guarantee for excellence in everything that relates to musical instruction."—Liverpool Mail.

THE BRIDAL QUADRILLES. By HENRI D'ORSAY. Piano Solo, beautifully illustrated, 4s.

London: Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street, W.; and of all Musicians.

N.B.—Just issued, **THE MAID OF JUDAH**. Written and Composed by CHARLES SLOMAN. 2s. 6d.

Send three penny stamps, and you will receive, free by post, the Ninety-third Edition of a popular Treatise, adapted to the general reader.

THE CURE WITHOUT MEDICINE, INCONVENIENCE, OR EXPENSE, of constipation, indigestion (dyspepsia), diarrhoea, phlegm, dysentery, nervousness, biliousness, and liver complaints, flatulence, distension, acidity, heartburn, hysteria, neuralgia, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, erysipelas, eruption of the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout; nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea; low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits, spleen, general debility, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, palsy, tremors, dislike to society, unfitsness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction—by a pleasant and natural means, which saves fifty times its cost in other remedies. Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professor of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure; Dr. Shorland, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Gattiker, Dr. Wurzer, Dr. Ingram, Lord Stuart de Decies, the Dowager Countess of Castle Stuart, Major-General Thomas King, and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed.

London: Gilbert, 49, Paternoster-row.

TEETH and LONGEVITY. By E. MILES and SON, Surgeon-Dentists. With Instructions on the Proper Adaptation of Sets of Teeth; importance of pure materials for the mouth; explanations as to their cost, relative durability, chemical action of the saliva, &c. Price 2s.

London: Ward and Co.; W. and F. G. Cash; and of the Authors, 15, Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate, London.

THE ECONOMIC WONDER of the DAY.—HAMILTON'S MODERN INSTRUCTIONS for the PIANOFORTE, 140th Edition, 4s.; Ditto for Singing, 5s.; Hamilton's Dictionary of 3,500 Musical Terms, Fifth Edition, 1s.; and Clarke's Catechism of the Rudiments of Music, Forty-fourth Edition, 1s.

THE LONGEST DAY will HAVE an END. Song. Words by L. M. THORNTON; music by ASSE FRICKER.

"As a composer," it has been said of Miss Fricker, "she is a pure melodist, generally original, and always playable." The above song is no exception to this flattering reputation.

THE REASON WHY! Ballad. Poetry by J. P. DOUGLAS, Esq.; music by G. A. MACFARREN. 2s.

"A pleasing and lively ballad—the melody such as might be expected from the gifted composer. All amateurs should possess themselves of 'The Reason Why!'"

RAIN! RAIN! RAIN! New Song. By STEPHEN GLOVER; words by G. E. CARPENTER, Esq. Finely illustrated. 2s. 6d.

"This original and beautiful song is always received with the highest applause."

London: Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street (W).

MIMPRISS' TREASURY HARMONY of the FOUR EVANGELISTS. Sixth Thousand.

CHEAP ISSUE TO SUBSCRIBERS NOW READY.

Specimen Pages forwarded by W. J. HURRY, London Sabbath-school Depository, Aldine Chambers, Paternoster-row, on receipt of two penny postage-stamps.

THE MIMPRISS SYSTEM of GRADUATED SIMULTANEOUS INSTRUCTION.

An outline of the system, with Specimen Pages of all the books, will be forwarded by W. J. HURRY, London Sabbath-school Depository, Aldine Chambers, Paternoster-row, on receipt of two penny stamps.

Mr. Hurry begs to intimate to Teachers, Superintendents, and Ministers desirous of hearing an Explanatory Development, that he will have great pleasure in arranging with them for a meeting for that purpose.

J. W. BENSON'S WATCHES.—Manufactory, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London: established 1749.

Before you buy a watch visit and inspect the magnificent display of Watches of every description, construction, and pattern at this manufactory, or send for the illustrated Pamphlet, containing sketches, prices, and all the information requisite in the purchase of a watch, with the opinions of the "Morning Chronicle," "Post," "Herald," "Advertiser," "Globe," "Standard," "Sun," "Observer," and numerous other papers, bearing testimony to the beauty, finish, and excellence of these watches. Gold watches at 4l. 4s. to 100 guineas; silver watches at 2l. 2s. to 60 guineas each. A two years' warranty with each watch, and sent post paid to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, upon receipt of post-office or banker's order.—J. W. BENSON, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill.

ELKINGTON and CO., PATENTEES of the ELECTRO PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c., beg to intimate that they have added to their extensive Stocks a large variety of new designs in the highest class of art, which have recently obtained for them at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Médaille d'Honneur" (the only one accorded to the trade).

The Council Medal was also awarded to them at the Exhibition of 1851.

Each article bears their mark, E. and Co., under a Crown, and articles sold as being plated by Elkington's patent process afford no guarantee of quality.

22, Regent-street, } London,
 45, Moorgate-street, }

And at their Manufactory, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Replating and Gilding as usual.

BENNETT'S PRESENTATION WATCHES.—65, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

J. BENNETT has just completed a very choice selection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES for PRESENTATION WATCHES.

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
Gold, 40 Guineas.	30 Guineas.	20 Guineas.	
Silver, 20 "	15 "	10 "	

Every Watch skillfully Examined, Tined, and its performance guaranteed.

Having been manufactured for the express purpose of Presentation, every Watch has received special attention, so that public bodies who desire to present a valuable and lasting memorial, will find an unfailing Timekeeper and an elegant work of art, at a very moderate price. Gold Chains to suit.

BENNETT'S WATCH MANUFACTORY, 65, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

WILLIAM CARTER, Importer, Exporter, and Stay-Bodice Manufacturer.

Inform the Public his Stock is now complete.

See prices below.

LADIES AVOID TIGHT LACING, AND TRY WILLIAM CARTER'S

	s. d.	s. d.
Young Ladies' Elastic Corset Bodies	3	6 to 7
Ladies' Corset Bodies (to fasten in front)	8	11 to 10

Address, William Carter, 22, Ludgate-street, London. E.C.

LADIES' SELF-LACING CORSETS.

	s. d.	s. d.
With Patent Front Fastenings	9	6 to 21
Paris Wove Stays (any size required)	5	11 to 12
Family and Nursing Stays (self-adjusting)	10	6 to 25
Coloured and White Satteen or Jean Stays	4	6 to 9
Carter's Patent Railway Safety Pocket	1	0 and 1

For Self-measurement, Number of Inches Round the Top, Waist, and Hips.

Address, William Carter, 22, Ludgate-street, London. E.C.

LADIES' VIGONIA-ROBED CRINOLINE

SKIRTS, in all Colours (quite new)

	s. d.	s. d.
Parisian Eugénie Hooped Skeleton Skirts	6	6 to 10
Full-size Crinoline Petticoats (Grey and White)	8	6 to 10
Watch-spring Crinoline and Muslin Skirts	15	0 to 30

Post-office Orders should be addressed, William Carter, 22, Ludgate-street, London. E.C.

N.B.—Engravings of the above, or Wholesale Lists, free.

SOAP.—JOHN KNIGHT'S PRIMROSE

SOAP.—The attention of families, housekeepers, laundresses, &c., is directed to this now well-known and highly appreciated domestic article, which, possessing all the sweetness of toilet soap, is still the most economical that can possibly be obtained for general household purposes. It is sold by most of the respectable oilmen and grocers in London at the price of the common ordinary yellow soap. Be particular to observe that "John Knight, Primrose, York-place, St. George's East," is stamped on each bar.

This day is published, in fcap. 8vo., cloth, price 1s.
PRACTICAL HINTS on the MANAGEMENT OF THE SICK ROOM. By R. HALL BAKER, M.D.

London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

This day is published, with Map and Portrait, price One Penny.
TRAVELS and DISCOVERIES of the REV. DR. LIVINGSTON. Written expressly for the Young.

London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

DR. LIVINGSTON.
Just published, in 8vo., price 3d.
SKETCHES of the REV. DR. LIVINGSTON'S MISSIONARY JOURNEYS and DISCOVERIES in CENTRAL SOUTH AFRICA. With a superior Map.

London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

This day is published, in 18mo., cloth, gilt edges, price 2s.
THE VIRGIN WIDOW; or, the Triumphs of Gospel Truth over Hindoo Ascetic Superstition. By A CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY.

London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

This day is published, price 6d.
THE WAY to LIFE; The Great Question Answered. By the Rev. J. WILLIAMS.

London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

Fourth Edition, just published, 8vo., cloth.
ELEMENTS of MENTAL and MORAL SCIENCE. By the Rev. GEORGE PAYNE, LL.D.

London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

Eighteenth Thousand, beautifully Illustrated. Cheap Edition, price 3s.; or, the Library Edition, cloth, 12s.

MISSIONARY LABOURS and SCENES in SOUTHERN AFRICA. By the Rev. ROBERT MOFFATT. Twenty-three years an Agent of the London Missionary Society in that Continent, and Father-in-law of Dr. Livingston.

London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

Forty-fourth Thousand, beautifully Illustrated, price 2s. 6d.; or, post 8vo., cloth, 8s.

A NARRATIVE of MISSIONARY ENTERPRISES in the SOUTH SEA ISLANDS. With Remarks upon the Natural History of the Islands, Origin, Language, Traditions, and Usages of the Inhabitants. By the Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS.

"He knew not whether he would not willingly put away at least half the folios which he possessed, rather than part with one volume which had recently been published by the Missionary Williams."—Archbishop of Canterbury at the Bible Meeting.

London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

Cheap Edition, Sixth Thousand. Now ready, with beautiful full-length Portrait, &c., price 3s.; or in 8vo., price 12s.

THE LIFE of the Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS, Missionary. Compiled from his Journals, Correspondence, and other Authentic Resources. By the Rev. E. PROUT, Home Secretary to the London Missionary Society.

London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

The Fourth Edition, in small 8vo., cloth elegant, 3s. 6d.
PROCRUSTINATION; or, the Vicar's Daughter.

London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

Third Edition, Revised, and greatly Enlarged, post 8vo., cloth elegant, price 9s.

THE LAMPS of the TEMPLE. Crayon Sketches of the Men of the Modern Pulpit, including Melville, Gillilan, Binney, Pulsford, Spurgeon, &c. "There is a power and splendour about these sketches that would make the reputation of half-a-dozen writers. They are 'studies' of the highest order, claiming and deserving the attention of every thoughtful mind."—*Jewish Herald*.

London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

DEDICATED TO HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.

In post 8vo., with Portrait, 6s. 6d.
AUTOBIOGRAPHY of a FUGITIVE NEGRO: his Anti-Slavery Labours in the United States, Canada, and England. By SAMUEL RINGOLD WARD.

"A noble book by a noble man—physically, intellectually, and morally; and we are sure it will meet with a noble reception by the liberty-loving sons of Great Britain. The story of his life will speedily be read by tens of thousands. It is a volume of deep and romantic interest."—*Christian Weekly News*.

London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

Third Edition, in One Vol., 12mo., cloth lettered, 5s. 6d.

THE CHRISTIAN'S DAILY TREASURY: containing a Religious Exercise for Every Day in the Year. By the Rev. ERENEZER TEMPLE.

London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

This day is published, in 18mo., cloth, gilt edges, price 1s.
THE BROTHER BORN FOR ADVERSITY; or, the Similarity of the Saviour's Sorrows and Sufferings to those of His Followers.

"Forebode, experimental, and rich in Christian Experience."—*Record*.
"Well calculated to strengthen the weak, to cheer the desponding, to do good to all thoughtful and tried Christians, and to glorify the Saviour."—*Sentinel*.

London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

In One Handsome Volume, 8vo., cloth lettered, 12s.
SERMONS. By the Rev. DANIEL KATTERNS.

"Models of that vigorous, manly, and mind-breathing eloquence which attests the earnestness of the speaker, and still the deepest thoughts and feelings of the hearer or reader."—*Evangelical Magazine*.

London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

Third Edition, in fcap. 8vo., cloth lettered, price 1s. 6d.

SEVENTY SCRIPTURE CHANTS.—Selected and arranged for Congregational and Social Worship, by the Rev. NEWMAN HALL, LL.B.

London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

This day is published, price 2d., by the Author of "Come to Jesus."

CONGREGATIONALISM for CHRIST. By the Rev. NEWMAN HALL, LL.B.

London: John Snow, Paternoster-row.

BRITISH EQUITABLE ASSURANCE

AND
INVESTMENT COMPANIES,

47, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON-BRIDGE.

Each Company is Incorporated under Act of Parliament. They have distinct Guarantee Funds of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS each.

METROPOLITAN DIRECTORS.

*GEORGE THOMAS DALE, Esq., Commercial-road.
*EDMUND DUNN, Esq., Highbury.
*JABEZ FIELD, Esq., Park-road, Old Kent-road.
*WILLIAM GOVER, Esq., Lee-park, Kent.

*W. SUTTON GOVER, Esq., King William-street.
*JOHN MIDDLETON HARE, Esq., Islington.
*JOHN SMITHER, Esq., Welldown-square.
*THOS. TIMPSON, Esq., the Retreat, Blackheath.

*JOSEPH WARMINGTON, Esq., Lee-grove, Blackheath.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.—WILLIAM SUTTON GOVER, Esq., F.S.S., F.I.A.

AUDITORS.

*SAMUEL BEDDOME, Esq., Mansion-house.
*JOHN LEE BENHAM, Esq., Wigmore-street.

*JOSIAH CONDER, Esq., Stockwell.
*G. SHERWOOD HUDSON, Esq., Vicarage, Greenwich.

Those Officers marked thus * are Officers of the Life Company; those marked thus † of the Investment Company.

BANKERS.

The LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK (London-bridge).

LIFE COMPANY.

1. Two Thousand Three Hundred and Forty Persons have entered the Company as Policy-holders during the last Two Years.
2. The Policy-holders on the Mutual principle are entitled to the whole of the Profits on their Policies, which are divided every Three Years, without reduction for the Reserve Fund.
3. The Expenses are lower, in proportion to the business done, than in almost any other Office.
4. Loans granted to Policy-holders.
5. Articles in favour of the Company have appeared in above Thirty of the Public Journals; and at upwards of Forty Public Meetings expressions of approbation of the Company's principles, management, and position, have been declared.

INVESTMENT COMPANY.

1. Ten Shillings per Month will secure 100l., besides Profits, at the end of Twelve Years and a Half. All the Profits arising from this business are divided among the "Subscription Investors."
2. Deposits of any amount received, subject to a short notice; Deposits under 10l. bear Four per Cent. interest, and 10l. and upwards, Five per Cent. interest.
3. Estates of Houses bought and distributed, by Ballot, among the "Subscription Investors."
4. Loans granted on every description of tangible and convertible Security, for any term of years not exceeding fifteen. The Company defray the Legal Expenses of the Security.

Active and Enterprising District Secretaries and Agents are still wanted in a few Districts.

THE LATE REV. JOHN HARRIS, D.D.

On the 1st May, 1857, will be published, price 7s. 6d., the First Volume of

THE LIFE AND POSTHUMOUS WORKS OF THE REV. JOHN HARRIS, D.D.,

Late Principal of New College, London, and formerly Theological Tutor of Chesham College. Edited by the Rev. PHILIP SMITH, B.A., Head Master of Mill Hill School, and formerly a Colleague of Dr. Harris in Chesham and New Colleges.

This Series of the Remains of their lamented Author will contain the SERMONS and CHARGES delivered by him in various parts of the country, during the height of his reputation as a Preacher. A TREATISE on NATURAL and REVEALED RELIGION, exhibiting, in one view, the latest results of his Theological Studies; and a Fragment, complete in itself, of the Work which was interrupted by his death, on THE DIVINE GOVERNMENT of NATIONS; besides other Minor Writings and Fragments.

The Works will not extend beyond Four elegant and portable volumes, in post 8vo., price Seven Shillings and Sixpence each Volume. The Memoir will be in One Volume, uniform with the Work.

The First Volume, consisting of Sermons, will be published on the 1st May, and the Second Volume early in June.

London: JAMES NISBET and Co., 21, Berners-street.

WILKEY'S LETTERS from the PENINSULA. "A pleasing and instructive volume."—*Era*. Price 1s.

London: Effingham Wilson. All Booksellers.

THE ESCAPED NUN, is now ready, price 1s. "This is an authentic narrative, and sets before the world the true nature of Convent Life."

London: Allman and Son, 42, Holborn-hill (E.C.)

Now ready, price 4d.
JOURNALISM and the PULPIT. By the Rev. D. THOMAS, Editor of "The Homilist," &c.

London: Ward and Co., 27, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, in post 8vo., with eight illustrations, 3s. extra cloth.

THE SEVEN CHURCHES of ASIA. By the Rev. ROBERT MAGUIRE, M.A. Contents: Introduction. 1. Ephesus; or, First Love Lost. 2. Smyrna; or, Faithful unto Death. 3. Pergamos; or, the Hidden Manna and the White Stone. 4. Thyatira; or, What a Church ought to be. 5. Sardis; or, A Name to Live. 6. Philadelphia; or, The Crown in danger. 7. Laodicea; or, Lukewarmness and its Penalty.

London: Knight and Son, Clerkenwell Close.

Now ready, in One handsome Vol., cloth extra, price 8s. 6d., post free.

A MEMOIR of ELIZABETH FRY. By her Daughter, Mrs. FRANCES CRESSWELL. Abridged from the Larger Memoir, with Alterations and Additions.

"I was sick, and ye visited me; I was in prison, and ye came unto me."—Matthew xxv. 36.

London: Piper, Stephenson, and Co., Paternoster-row.

Post 8vo., cloth, price 6s. 6d., post free.

STRUGGLES for LIFE: an Autobiography. This is one of the most remarkable lives that has been published for many a day; full of incident, and abounding in anecdote.

London: W. and F. G. Cash, 5, Bishopsgate Without.

Now ready, price 6s., post free.
THE TWO LIGHTS; or, Search after Truth. By the Author of "Struggles for Life."

"The Two Lights" forms a most appropriate sequel to the "Struggles for Life." The latter work exhibited the royal dignity of Evangelical faith beneath the tatters and sores of an individual life. The new work boldly generalises the particular facts and lessons of its predecessor. . . . It will be widely read—and read with gratitude and admiration."—*Eclectic*.

London: W. and F. G. Cash, 5, Bishopsgate Without.

SAMUEL BAGSTER AND SONS.

THE COMMENTARY WHOLLY BIBLICAL: an Exposition in the very Words of Scripture. Publishing in Parts. Part V. is now ready. Prospectuses and Specimens, by post, free.

BAGSTER'S LARGE PRINT PARAGRAPH BIBLE.

Publishing in Separate Books, with an Introduction and Alphabetical Index to each, and numerous Maps. Twenty-six Books of the Bible are now ready. Prospectuses and Specimens, by post, free.

Catalogues, gratis, of Polyglot Bibles, Church Services, Books of Common Prayer, in Ancient and Modern Languages, Aids to the Study of the Old and New Testament, Concordances, Grammars, Lexicons, &c.

Samuel Bagster and Sons, 15, Paternoster-row, London.

This Day, price 5s., the
NATIONAL REVIEW. No. VIII.

CONTENTS:

I. AURORA LEIGH.
II. SECONDARY PUNISHMENTS.
III. THE CLUBS OF LONDON.
IV. ANCIENT INDIA.
V. THE PHASIS of FORCE.
VI. THE MUTUAL RELATION of HISTORY and RELIGION.
VII. MEMOIRS OF ST. SIMON.
VIII. THE FOREIGN POLICY of the ENGLISH MINISTRY.
IX. NEW BOOKS SUITABLE for READING SOCIETIES.
Chapman and Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

USEFUL AND INTERESTING RELIGIOUS WORK.
RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

CYCLOPÆDIA of RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS. An Authentic Account of the Different Religions prevailing throughout the World. Second Edition. Written by Members of the Respective Bodies. Crown 8vo. 5s. cloth.

RELIGIOUS BIOGRAPHY.
CYCLOPÆDIA of MODERN RELIGIOUS BIOGRAPHY. A Series of Memoirs of Eminent Religious Characters. Intended for Family Reading. By the Rev. ROBERT JAMIESON, D.D., Glasgow. Second Edition. Crown 8vo. 5s. cloth.

RELIGIOUS ANECDOTES.
THE CYCLOPÆDIA of MORAL and RELIGIOUS ANECDOTE. A vast Collection of Facts, Narratives, and Examples; with Introductory Essay by the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. Fifth Edition. Crown 8vo. 5s. cloth.
London and Glasgow: Richard Griffin and Co.

MR. GILFILLAN'S NEW WORK.
Just published, price 10s. 6d.,

CHRISTIANITY and OUR ERA.

A BOOK for the TIMES. By GEORGE GILFILLAN.

CONTENTS.

Introduction.
A General View of the Present State of Christianity.
The Attitude of our present Christianity to the Principal Energies at Work in the Age.
A General View of the Causes of the Decline of Christianity in its Influence and Credence.
The Present State of the Evidences of Christianity.
Substitutes for Christianity.
Scepticism.
The "Debatable Land" between Naturalism and Christianity, and the Inhabitants thereof.
Modern Plans for the Increase of the Power of Christianity.
A Short General Argument for a Supernatural Interference in behalf of Christianity.
Scripture Statements.
Objections to a Supernatural Intervention and to a Pre-Millennial Advent Answered.
The Deepening Crisis—Signs of the Second Advent of Christ—The Coming.
Consequences of the Advent—the Kingdom—Conclusion.

Edinburgh: James Hogg. London: R. Groombridge and Sons.

HOW to TRAVEL and HOW to SPEAK.
For Tourists in France and Belgium.

THE TOURIST'S VADE MECUM, comprising a copious French Phrase-book and Vocabulary, with Two Maps, and full information as to Money, Passports, Routes, Hotels, &c. Limp cloth, One Shilling. Expressly prepared for those who require a cheap and portable book, containing "everything wanted on the journey, and nothing more." Order "The Shilling Vade Mecum." No one should start on a few weeks' trip to the Continent without this useful companion. It may also be had in tuck, for passport, &c., very neat, 2s.

Lambert and Co., 13, King William-street, Strand. Sold at London-bridge, and all other Stations; also at the Newhaven Hotel, &c.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,
AND PRONOUNCED BY HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS TO BE
THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

VIDE! LEGE! CREDE!—SEE! READ! AND BELIEVE!
PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS.

The surprising efficacy of these PILLS in all derangements of the Stomach, Bowels and Liver, is truly wonderful. They are especially recommended for Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Indigestion, Spasms, Costiveness, Giddiness, Sick Head-ache, Heartburn, Disturbed Sleep, Palpitation of the Heart, Colic, Jaundice, Gout, Dropsy, Asthma, Ague, Biliousness, Female Complaints, Liver Complaints, Piles, Tic Doloré, Scoury, Skin Eruptions, &c.

SEVENTEEN YEARS' SUFFERING CURED BY PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS.

Copy of a letter from Mrs. Hadwick, wife of Mr. Hadwick, Boot Maker, West-street, Alford, Lincolnshire, dated Oct. 4, 1856. To Mr. Page Woodcock.

Sir,—I feel it a duty I owe to suffering humanity to forward you my humble testimony to the wonderful effects of your celebrated Wind Pills. For seventeen years I was a sufferer from Wind and a complication of disorders, scarcely enjoying a day's health during the whole time. I had heard of your Pills, but with them, as with other patent Medicines, I was very sceptical. I never would have anything to do with them; but hearing so much about them at different times, I was induced to try, and in trying found so much benefit that I persevered with them, and I now enjoy the best of health, which I attribute to your Pills. Their health-restoring power is wonderful: I cannot with language set a value on them.

MRS. HADWICK.

These Pills can be procured of any respectable Medicine Vendor, in Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each, or should any difficulty occur, enclose 14, 33, or 54 stamps (according to size), prepaid, to Page D. Woodcock, Lincoln, and they will be sent free to any part of the United Kingdom.

Sold in London at 95, Farringdon-street; 10, Bow Church-yard; 67, St. Paul's; 63 and 150, Oxford-street.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.
Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will immediately regain its strength, a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place, and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.

PERSONS of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use, and for elderly people, where an occasional aperient is required nothing can be better adapted.

For FEMALES, these Pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

To MOTHERS they are confidently recommended as the best Medicine that can be taken; and for Children of all ages they are unequalled.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors. Observe the name of THOMAS PROUT, 229, Strand, London, on the Government Stamp.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.
Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the GOUT was considered a romance; but now, the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims BLAIR'S PILLS as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These Pills require neither attention nor confinement, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by Prout and Harsant, 229, Strand, London; and all Medicine Vendors.

DR. DE JONGH'S

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL has now, in consequence of its marked superiority over every other variety, secured the entire confidence and almost universal preference of the most eminent Medical Practitioners as the most speedy and effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATA, DIABETES, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, NEURALGIA, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

its leading distinctive characteristics are:

COMPLETE PRESERVATION OF ACTIVE AND ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES.
INVARIABLE PURITY AND UNIFORM STRENGTH.
ENTIRE FREEDOM FROM NAUSEOUS FLAVOUR AND AFTER TASTE.
RAPID CURATIVE EFFECTS AND CONSEQUENT ECONOMY.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:—

A. B. GRANVILLE, ESQ., M.D., F.R.S.,

Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England," "On Sudden Death," &c., &c.

"Dr. Granville has used Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious, but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to Oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as Dr. De Jongh. Dr. GRANVILLE HAS FOUND THAT THIS PARTICULAR KIND PRODUCES THE DESIRED EFFECT IN A SHORTER TIME THAN OTHERS, AND THAT IT DOES NOT CAUSE THE NAUSEA AND INDIGESTION TOO OFTEN CONSEQUENT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PALE NEWFOUNDLAND OILS. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil."

"THE LANCET."

"Dr. De Jongh gives the preference to the Light-Brown Oil over the Pale Oil, which contains scarcely any volatile fatty acid, a smaller quantity of iodine, phosphoric acid, and the elements of bile, and upon which ingredients the efficacy of Cod Liver Oil, no doubt, partly depends. Some of the deficiencies of the Pale Oil are attributable to the method of its preparation, and especially to its filtration through charcoal. IN THE PREFERENCE OF THE LIGHT-BROWN OVER THE PALE OIL WE FULLY CONCUR. We have carefully tested a specimen of Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. We find it to be genuine, and rich in iodine and the elements of bile."

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; and labelled with Dr. De JONGH'S stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE, by most respectable Chemists throughout the United Kingdom.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT.

ANSAR, HARFORD, & CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON (W.C.)

DR. DE JONGH'S SOLE BRITISH CONSIGNEES,

By whom the Oil is daily forwarded to all parts of the Metropolis.

DEAFNESS.—A retired Surgeon, from the Crimea, having been restored to perfect hearing, by a Native Physician in Turkey. After fourteen years of great suffering from noises in the ears and extreme deafness, without being able to obtain the least relief from any Aurist in England, is anxious to communicate to others the particulars for the cure of the same. A Book sent to any part of the world on receipt of Six Stamps, or the Author will apply the treatment himself, at his residence. Few sufferers will leave his house without being able to hear distinctly and permanently. Surgeon Samuel Colston, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, at home from Eleven till Four daily, 6, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, London, where thousands of letters may be seen from persons cured.

PIGGOTT'S GALVANIC BELT, without acid or any saturation, without shock or unpleasant sensation, for the cure of nervous diseases and those arising from cold, an inactive liver, or sluggish circulation, and has been found highly beneficial in cases of rheumatism, sciatica, dyspepsia, neuralgia in all its forms, and general debility of the system. Mr. Piggott's continuous self-acting galvanic apparatus possesses the same peculiarity, requiring no acid or fluid of any kind, and can be regulated from almost an imperceptible degree to one of the greatest power.

Treatises on the above free on receipt of a postage stamp. Mr. PIGGOTT, Medical Galvanist, 523a, Oxford-street, Bloomsbury. At home daily from ten to four.

TEETH.—Invention.—Mr. EDWARD A. JONES, Inventor and Manufacturer of the IMPROVED TEETH and SOFT GUM, which are fixed permanently; they do not change colour, and never wear out. A complete set, from 5s.; per tooth, 5s.—129, Strand, next Waterloo-bridge, and 55, Connaught-terrace, Hyde-park.

TEETH!—IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MESSRS. GABRIEL, the old-established Dentists, have the honour to inform their Patients and the Public that they have REMOVED to their NEW PREMISES, situate 33, Ludgate-hill, where they continue to supply, as for many years past, the celebrated SILICIOUS ENAMELLED AMERICAN MINERAL TEETH. From 3s. 6d. per Tooth; Sets, 4l. 4s. each. Superior to any now in use. Warranted to answer fully every purpose for which nature intended the original, without Extracting Teeth or Stumps, and without Wires of any description.

By the New and Painless System One Visit only is required of Country Patients. HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT have been awarded for the production of a PERFECTLY WHITE ENAMEL for Decayed Front Teeth, which entirely supercedes the use of any of the Amalgams now in use, consisting, as they do generally, of Quicksilver and other Metals, than which nothing can be more injurious to the Teeth and constitution generally.

The WHITE ENAMEL is a non-metallic preparation, and requires to be seen to be appreciated.

Only to be obtained of Messrs. GABRIEL, at their Establishments,

33—LUDGATE HILL—33
(Private Entrance Five Doors from the Old Bailey); and at 112, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.—Established 1804.
Consultation and every information gratis.

No. 9, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE (REMOVED FROM NO. 61).

TEETH.—By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. Newly Invented and Patented Application of Chemically Prepared White and Gum-Coloured India Rubber, in the Construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. EPHRAIM MOSELEY, Surgeon-Dentist, 9, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Patentee.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY PREPARED WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features. All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity, hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy is secured, while from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically prepared INDIA RUBBER, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may, with thorough comfort, be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation. To be obtained only at 9, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, LONDON; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

KNOW THYSELF.—Marie Coupelle continues to give her useful and interesting delineations of character, from an examination of the handwriting, in a style peculiarly her own, and never before attempted in this country. All persons desirous of knowing themselves, or the true character of any friend in whom they may be interested, must send a specimen of their writing, stating the sex and age, and the fee of thirteen penny post stamps, to Miss Coupelle, 69, Castle-street, Oxford-penny, London, and they will receive in a few days a full and minute detail of the talents, tastes, affections, virtues, failings, &c., of the writer, with many other things hitherto unsuspected. To prevent mistakes all applicants are requested to enclose an envelope directed to themselves. Miss Fletcher says, "You have described his character very accurately." W. Adams, Esq.: "Many thanks for your faithful portrait." W. Gibbs, Esq.: "My sister Fanny says it is quite correct." Miss Curtis: "I am most gratified with your faithful answers to my questions." All communications are confidential.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.? If so, use Miss Coupelle's Crinotrial, which has for many years been noted all over the world for its almost miraculous properties, and is the only remedy for restoring the hair that can be fully depended upon. It is guaranteed to produce whiskers, moustaches, eyebrows, &c., in a few weeks, and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair; checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing its falling off, and restoring it in baldness, from whatever cause. Upwards of one hundred physicians recommend it in the nursery for producing a fine healthy head of hair, and averting baldness in after years.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers in the world. Price 2s., or will be sent post free on receipt of twenty-four penny stamps, by Miss Coupelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London. Family bottles, price 6s. each, containing the quantity of five small ones. At home daily, except Sundays, from Eleven till Five. "Five Minutes' Advice on the Hair," Whiskers, &c., with numerous testimonials, indisputable facts, which the sceptical are invited to read, and a list of hundreds of agents in England, Ireland, and Scotland, sent post free for two penny stamps.

HAIR DYE.—COUPELLE'S DYE is the only pure and efficient one extant; it changes the hair in three minutes to any required shade, from light auburn to a jet black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection, and will be found infinitely superior to the many disgraceful dyes now advertised, which smell horribly, stain the skin, burn the hair, and leave an unnatural tinge. Price 3s. 6d. of all chemists and perfumers, or sent free by post on receipt of fifty-two penny post stamps, by Miss Coupelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London.

WHITE and SOFT HANDS all through the WINTER.—The LONDON SOAP and CANDLE COMPANY, 76, NEW BOND-STREET, have prepared a NEW WINTER SKIN SOAP, which, by its continued use, will produce the softest of Hands, and the whitest of Skin, even in the coldest weather, and hardest water; it is agreeably perfumed, and beautifully soft in use. Sold in bars, at 1s. per pound. Sole depot, the best and cheapest house in London for Wax, Spermaceti, Composite, and every kind of Candle, Soap, Oil, &c. Priced lists sent on application.

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA.—THE LOSS of HAIR.—One of the most annoying proofs of the inroads of ruthless time has been most successfully supplied by OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA, which has been no less remarkable than important to thousands who have experienced its powerful effects in encouraging or reproducing a fine growth of hair. Oldridge's Balm produces a beautiful curl, frees the hair from scurf, and the first application stops the falling off. Established forty years.

3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle. Sold Wholesale and Retail, by the proprietors, 13, Wellington-street North, Strand.

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER MEDICINE. FOR CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION (DYSPEPSIA), NERVOUS, BILIOUS, AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, COUGH, CONSUMPTION, AND DEBILITY.

DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS REVALENTA

ARABICA FOOD saves fifty times its cost in other medicine, and cures the above complaints and their consequences, such as flatulency, distension, acidity, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, nervous headaches, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, erysipelas, eruptions of the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, cough, asthma, consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout; nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea; low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fit, spleen, general debility, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, paralysis, tremors, dislike to society, unfitsness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness. It is, moreover, the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish, for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

IMPORTANT CAUTION against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations:—

The Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Nevill, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."

BARRY DU BARRY & Co., 77, Regent-street, London.

A few out of 50,000 cures are here given:—

Cure No. 71, of dyspepsia, from the RIGHT HON. THE LORD STUART DE DECIES.—"I have derived considerable benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, and consider it due to yourselves and the public to authorise the publication of these lines."

STUART DE DECIES.

From the DOWAGER COUNTESS OF CASTLESTUART.

Cure 52,422.—Bridgehouse, Frimley, April 3, 1854.—Thirty-three years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, liver derangement, deafness, singing in the ears, constipation, debility, shortness of breath, and cough, have been removed by your Revalenta Arabica. My lungs, liver, stomach, head, and ears are all right, my hearing perfect, and my recovery is a marvel to all my acquaintances.

James Roberts, Wood Merchant.

Cure 48,615.—Plymouth, May 9, 1851.—For the last ten years I have been suffering from dyspepsia, headaches, nervousness, low spirits, sleeplessness, and delusions, and swallowed an incredible amount of medicine without relief. I am happy to say that your Food has cured me, and I am now enjoying better health than I have had for many years past.

J. S. Newton, Merchant.

Cure 180.—Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I have suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Food in a very short time.

W. R. Reeves, Pool Anthony, Tiverton.

Cure 4,208.—Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility with cramps, spasms, and nausea, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's health-restoring Food. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries.

Rev. John W. Flavell, Riddlington Rectory, Norfolk.

Cure 42,130.—Major-General King, cure of general debility and nervousness.

Cure 28,416.—William Hunt, Esq., Barrister-in-law, sixty years' partial paralysis.

Suitably packed for all climates, and with full instructions, in canisters, at 1s. 1½d.; 1lb. 2s. 9d.; 2lb. 4s. 6d.; 5lb. 11s.; 12lb. 22s. Super refined quality, 1lb. 6s.; 2lb. 11s.; 5lb. 22s.; 10lb. 33s. The 10lb. and 12lb. canisters are forwarded carriage free, on receipt of post-office order. Barry Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London; also at 60, Gracechurch-street; 390 and 451, Strand; 4, Cheapside; 68, Cornhill; 49, Bishopsgate-street; 65, Charing-cross; 54, Upper Baker-street; and 63 and 150, Oxford-street.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fall to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 8d. Postage, 1s. 6d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.

The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and by the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARI-COSE, VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 6d. to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

THE
ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM
 AT
SIX GUINEAS.

ALEXANDRE and SON have made this HARMONIUM at the lowest price possible, to bring the Instrument within the means of all classes.

It is in an Oak Case, with Four Octaves; is alike calculated for Private Houses and for Chapels;

AND IS

INDISPENSABLE TO THE SCHOOL-ROOM.

(The Six Guinea Harmonium will be taken in Exchange for any of the more expensive description, without loss or diminution).

ALEXANDRE & SON obtained the sole Medal of Honour at the Great Exhibition at Paris, 1855.

THEIR HARMONIUMS HAVE BEEN PRONOUNCED THE BEST BY

ROSSINI, AUBER, ADAM, THALBERG, LISZT, &c.,

AND BY THE PROFESSORS OF THE

CONSERVATOIRE DE PARIS.

THE MORE EXPENSIVE HARMONIUMS RANGE FROM

TEN to FIFTY-FIVE GUINEAS.

THESE ARE BROUGHT TO THE GREATEST PERFECTION, AND ARE EQUALLY ADAPTED TO THE

CHURCH OR DRAWING-ROOM,

AS AN

ACCOMPANIMENT TO THE VOICE OR PIANOFORTE.

Messrs. CHAPPELL have just received a number of ALEXANDRE'S celebrated

HARMONIUM PIANOFORTES,

which combine the excellences of both Instruments. The two can be used in combination by the same Performer, or each Instrument is perfect in itself. Price from Forty to One Hundred and Fifty Guineas.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

PIANOFORTES

BY THE BEST MAKERS.

From TWENTY GUINEAS upwards, which can be thoroughly Recommended and Warranted.

Messrs. CHAPPELL and CO. have just opened a Number of

NEW ROOMS FOR INSTRUMENTS,

Enabling the Purchaser to select a Pianoforte or Harmonium from the

LARGEST STOCK IN LONDON,

AND TO TRY THE MERITS OF THE VARIOUS MAKERS SIDE BY SIDE.

Full Descriptive Lists of Harmoniums, and of Pianofortes, will be sent on application to

CHAPPELL AND CO.,

50, NEW BOND-STREET, AND 13, GEORGE-STREET, HANOVER-SQUARE.